Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874. NUMBER 20.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. ZEIGLER & McCURDY, Phila'da, Pa.

FLOWERS.

G. L. ALLEN offers his surplus stock of CHOICE MIXED GLADIOLAS at wholesale for $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for catalogue. Address J. P. ALLEN, Queens, N. Y.

THE LAST NEW BOOK OUT. The subject is all important, yet a puzzling one. It impoverishes the Government Treasury and impoverishes the people; makes the rich poor and the poor rich; makes fools of wise men; exhausts the wisdom of legislation; makes men run mad and women feel sad. The crusade has begun! on ... Men or women wanted to canvass every county. Address HENRY HOWE, Chicago, Ill.

$20 SAVED FLORENCE $20 SAVED

The Long-Contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000 Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best. Sold FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS. April, 1874. FLORENCE, MASS.

1874 LIGHT RUNNING "DOMESTIC".

That Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all. If there is no "Domestic" agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., N.Y.

LATEST IMPROVED HORSE POWERS, GRAIN THRESHING AND WOOD SAWING MACHINES, Manufactured and sold by A. W. Gray & Sns, MIDDLETOWN, VT. Persons who wish to purchase machines that have proved to be superior to all others, will do well to send for circular and descriptive price list, which will be forwarded upon application, free.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

STATEMENT OF AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT with the Road Supervisors of White Township for 1873:

GILES STEPHENS, Supervisor—DR.

Amount of taxes on duplicate	$717 61	
Amount of his order	167 99	$885 60
CR.		
By amount of exonerations allowed	$ 3 97	
By amount of bill for services	215 00	
By amount of taxes worked on roads	656 64	
By per cent. for collecting $145.03		
per cent	7 25	
By amount of order of J. S. Galaher	2 74	$885 60

MICHAEL MYERS, Supervisor—DR.

Amount of taxes on duplicate	$853 83	
Amount of his order	132 13	$988 06
CR.		
By amount exonerations allowed	4 06	
By amount of bill for services	142 00	
By per cent. for collecting $167.32		
per cent	8 37	
By amount of taxes worked on roads	833 63	$988 06

The undersigned, Auditors of White Township, report that we have examined the foregoing account of White Township for road purposes, and find the same to be correct. Witness our hand this, the 2d day of May A. D.

SEBASTIAN KLOKE, } Auditors.
S. W. TURNER,
Attest—A. STEVENS, Clerk. [5-22-3t]

LITTLE CONFAB —ABOUT THE— Singer Sewing Machine And Where to Buy It.

STRANGER—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I suppose it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean?

S.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C.—Well, just down there, two doors east of ..., is the place, and my word for it you will be pleased with your purchase if you buy one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY & ..., agents, have now on hand all styles of those indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating men who will be pleased to show you all sorts of their various machines, whether you wish to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphernalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing of machines in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at very moderate prices. Don't forget the place—High street, two doors east of Zahm's store, Ebensburg [4-24.-tf.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Estate of OTTO HELLE, deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased, late of Washington township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET HELLE, Administratrix.
Washington Twp., May 8, 1874.-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN J. WARNER, dec'd. Having been appointed Administrator of the estate of said decedent, late of St. Lawrence, Chest township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTOPHER WARNER, Adm'r.
Chest Twp., May 1, 1874.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of HENRY ..., late of Carroll township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Cambria county, customary notice is hereby given to persons indebted to said estate, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW STRITTMATTER, Executor.
Carroll Twp., May 1, 1874.-6t.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have this day purchased from E. ... all his household and kitchen furniture, ... tables, bedsteads, bedding, stoves, queensware, etc. Also, lumber, ... washing machines, and machinery for ..., which I have left with him during my pleasure.

JOHN H. DOUGLASS.
... Twp., May 16, 1874.-22-3t.

H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining and immediately in the rear of ... drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street. [4-24.-tf.]

A HOSIER "HABITUAL" ON THE CRUSADE.

The following pithy versification on the Crusade is by Frank Clive, of the Buffalo *Courier*. It will be a looking-glass to many an old "rounder":

Hullo, Jake! Hev ye been crusaded yet?
Anybody been around to close up yer shebang?
No? That's what I tole 'em. I says, says I—hic—
"Let 'em go for Jake Miller, fur he don't keer a dang!"

'S no use talkin', Jake; crusadin's—hic—played out!
'S jist a kind of spazzum, 'n I know'd it wouldn't wash.
'S'pose these wimmin 'sgwine to pray till we git shet
Uv takin' now 'n then a drop? I tell ye, Jake, it's bosh!

'N then ther ain't no law for prayin' 'round a man's saloon;
What does the cons—hic—tution say? "Pursuit uv happiness!"
But when these wimmin pray a man baldheaded—hic—ye see
He can't pursue his happiness with any—hic—success!

What's licker made—hic—out uv? Barley, 'n rye, 'n corn.
Why don't these yer crusaders go fur folks that raise the grain?
That's bizness on first principles! Jake, when they crusade you,
Shoot that conundrum at 'em, and ask 'em to explain!

I can't say I like the taste of licker worth a cuss;
'N I'm allus jist as sober as I am this minnit—hic—;
But libery's—hic—liberty! That's me—hic—every time!
'N when they crowd the mourners they rile me mighty quick!

Don't keer if I take a nip, seein' I've got a cold;
Pay yer to-morrer. Eh? What's that ye say?
"Trust is played out?" Sho, Jake, ye don't mean
To go back on me in no such ornery way?

"Drunk!" Who? Me? Hic—*Drunk!* You be durned!
I'm out o' sorts like, but jest as—hic—sober as a jedge!
Won't set 'em up, eh? Ye dog-goned galoot,
'Twould serve ye jist right 'f I'd go 'n sign the pledge!

Yer no great shakes enyhow! That's what's the matter uv you!
Ye kin keep yer old benzine, which it ain't wuth a dang!
Ye hear me, Mr. Miller! I ain't no temperance man,
But I'll help these yer crusaders to clean out yer shebang!

How Gadsley Kept House While His Wife Went Crusading.

Learning that Gadsley's wife had become a leading emotional force in the crusading party, leaving her husband in charge of home affairs, I took time one afternoon to call on him; and I may as well confess, now that I am out of his hearing, that it was purely a motive of curiosity that led me to Gadsley's house on that occasion. I was attracted thither by an uncontrollable desire to see how a poor, lone suffering man would manipulate a family of eight or nine children. How he would manage, curb, restrain, subdue, control them, feed them and wash them up in the way they should go. He met me at the door, and I immediately perceived by the signs of delight which shone from his eyes that he was glad to see a familiar face.

"Well, well," said he, "really I am overjoyed to see you. Come in, come in; havn't seen a soul before in three weeks. Sorry, though, only half of us is at home. Very sorry—sorry on your account. Fact is, Brown—here Emeline Rell, take Mr. Brown's hat—fact is, my wife is not in. A glance at the surroundings of the interior will prove sufficiently convincing to you that no gentle woman lends her cheering influence here. Wife is out in town to-day—Hoonchensphlizer's or somewhere—started promptly on time as usual early this morning. She is out doing what little she can in her feeble way, poor thing, to clog the wheels of the social Juggernaut. Samantha, daughter, bring in the shoe-brush and dust a chair for Mr. Brown. Whew! how the dust flies. There, that's better. Now, Brown, do take this arm-chair and make yourself easy; may as well be comfortable when you can. I do so like to see people comfortable. Well, as I was about to say, wife has been out battling manfully against the accursed rum traffic, now going on several weeks regular, and"—

"And meantime," interrupted I, "you have the supervision of affairs in the house and look after the children."

"Supervision? Well, yes; exactly! I am throwing in a few endeavors in that line. Am doing something in ———, only look at that child! Buddy, give them that poker! I do think in my heart! No, I don't want the window fixed. You have fixed windows enough already. Here! sit down here. There! fish away in that ash-pan and be quiet one minute, will you?"

"That baby," resumed Gadsley, "is insane on fixing things. He never rests from the labor of repair to the house. Look behind you at those windows—scarcely a whole pane to be found. See the array of old hats and things that I have crammed into the sash and only look at the wall paper where he has skinned it off until the walls resemble the ruin of a panorama or circus bill. I tell you, Brown, the very old boy is in that hope of ours. But, let me see. Where was I? I am supervising things here. I rather like that word, it is so fitting—doing something in an amateur way towards housekeeping. You remember the story of the man in Arkansas, how he kept hotel. Well, I am keeping house something as he kept tavern. I am a feeble imitator of the man in Arkansas; I am doing my levelest to keep the house from going to the dickens; but it will go there in the long run. It is bound to go there in spite of my administrative ability."

"Do I understand you to say," I ventured to inquire, "that you are taking care of this house and all these children without help?"

"Certainly! that's just what I am doing. I am devoting my whole time to it, giving the matter my exclusive personal attention. Why, bless me, yes! Yes, see, we fell out about a servant—I mean we disagreed. Wife wanted to get——"

"Hello! what's that? Don't you smell fire, Brown?"

"Yes," said I, "something burns. There it is, Gadsley—it's the baby—the baby's clothes are on fire?"

"Why, Buddy, what in this world! Never mind, don't cry. It's all out. There! Tush—there! Now, who would have thought there was fire in that ashes? Such a thing never occurred to me. There, n-e-v-e-r mind. Want down? Want to go to Charlotte Ann? Well, take him, my daughter. There! go to Charlotte Ann."

"Yes," Gadsley went on, "she wanted me to get a black woman—old Aunt Linda—to come and look after things and do the cooking. Well, to tell the truth, Aunt Linda isn't any too honest, and besides, the children don't like her, so I suggested that we get the white girl who formerly lived at Smith's and wanted a place. She is an excellent girl—honest as the day's long and neat as wax. But, no, wife wouldn't listen to the proposition, and would have old Aunt Linda or nobody. I can't understand why she should be so set in her ways. Can't fathom her motive in the matter, but at any rate I took the other alternative, and here I am, sole supervisor of this menagerie—supreme controller of the outfit—master of the ranche—and when led—"

Gadsley's attention was here drawn to the movements of the twins, who by means of some twine, appeared to be making a sort of lightning express train by coupling the cats together by their tails, but the father laid an injunction on the train and it failed to get out on the regular run.

"Now, Herbert Spencer, and you, John Stuart Mill, just untie those cats this moment! What is the earthly use in tangling up those cats in that cruel way? It does seem that you are trying to drive your father into a mad house. There! Now turn those cats loose and march yourselves off to the kitchen. Hush! No words to me. March! I say.

"Those twins are more trouble to me than all the other children put together.

"I say, Brown, when you consider how short a time I have been engaged in this work, I think you will admit that I am doing about as well as could be expected. I am by no means perfect in it. Of course not. You cannot reasonably expect a man to make a situation like this in seven weeks. Really I have succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. At first I didn't like it—didn't regard it my duty—and undertook to express my views on the subject to Maria, but, Lor' bless you, she talked me right down! You know how she can talk on temperance and woman's rights and franchise and things when she warms to the subject a little. She is merely a mother, you understand, but she talked to me like a father, and the result was I became a convert to her ideas at once, as I always do after listening to one of her overflowing speeches. Then I settled down to my work and went at it with a will—went at it with just as much dead earnestness as if I was going to take a drink."

At this juncture there was a crashing noise in the adjoining room, as of broken glass, and soon Samantha peered through the door to say that Herbert Spencer had gone and broke mother's bottle of rheumatiz-liniment and spilled it all over things.

"Yes!" exclaimed Gadsley; "I knew it. I knew that liniment would go. Well, when your mother comes home with her rheumatiz in her knee joints there will be lively times in this house; that's all. There will be a storm in this locality that 'Old Probabilities' hasn't got down on his chart. You couldn't have broken the clock, or some furniture, or the looking-glass? No; you must break the liniment bottle and shatter your father's peace of mind for the next month to come. You couldn't have gone out in the yard and chopped down a few trees, or killed the canaries, or sawed the banisters, you! of the porch railings? Of course not. There is no amusement which is comparatively innocent that will satisfy you. Don't boo-hoo around here. It's not tears we want, its liniment. Hold on, Brown, you are not going?"

"Yes," said I; "I must be off. I have an engagement in town set for five o'clock. I merely dropped in for an hour to see if there was anything I could do for you. Well, good-bye, Gad. Good-bye, old fellow."

"No—but hold on, Brown; won't you stay for tea?"

"No, I can't possibly. You must excuse me to-day. Good afternoon!"

And I was off.

I have given only the most prominent incidents which happened in this bedlam during my stay. There were many of those minor joys that sweeten and flavor domestic life, which came under my observation, and which need not be told. I have not time nor space to narrate them. The public is now, I believe, willing to admit that before his conversion, John Allen was the wickedest man. And only a day or two ago it discovered the meanest man; but if you are not fully settled upon for a verdict as to who is the most patient man—won't you please vote for Gadsley?

* * *

BOUND TO BE MARRIED.—A correspondent gives the Newtown (N. H.) *Register* an account of a recent wedding ceremony in Walpack township, near Flatbrookville, that State, which was somewhat in this way: A young woman in that vicinity had become enamored with a young man of Pennsylvania birth, who has been living in Stillwater township for some time. Desiring to get "spliced," they offered a certain local preacher $5 to do the job. He informed them, with many regrets, that he was unauthorized to perform the ceremony. They then despatched a messenger to a corpulent 'Squire, residing in the Flatbrook Valley, who agreed to come and marry them. Shortly after he arrived the mother of the would-be bride, who had been absent from home, returned and discovered the situation. Seizing a piece of board three or four feet long and six inches wide, she proceeded to belabor all parties concerned. She drove her daughter to the garret, and her would-be son-in-law out of doors. The 'Squire began to expostulate with the excited woman, when she sprang toward him and told him to leave. He obeyed the command, but when he reached the middle of the road, he told the sorrowing parties to come to him and he would make them one. This still further enraged the mother, and she charged upon the 'Squire and forced him to flee homeward. Later in the day the disappointed bride and groom were seen together weeping and bewailing the state of affairs. The result of this conference was that early the next morning they presented themselves before the 'Squire in his barn-yard. He asked them to go to the house, but having learned wisdom from experience, they declined, stating that they desired to be married on the spot, before the bride's mother should be out on the war-path. Without further delay the twain were made one, the only living witnesses being the cattle which surrounded them, and who stood by chewing their cuds.

* * *

WHY CUT OFF.—At a recent Sunday school service the clergyman was illustrating the necessity of Christian profession in order properly to enjoy the blessings of Providence in this world; and to make it apparent to the youthful mind, he said: "For instance, I want to introduce water into my house. I turn it on. The pipes and faucets and every convenience are in good order, but I get no water. Can any of you tell me why I do not get water?" He expected the children to say that it was because he had not made connection with the main in the street. The boys looked perplexed. They could not see why the water should refuse to run into his premises after such faultless plumbing. "Can no one tell what I have neglected?" reiterated the good man, looking over the sea of wondering faces bowed down by the weight of the problem. "I know," squeaked out a little five-year old, "You didn't pay!"

* * *

CONSIDERABLY CONDENSED.—Moonlight night—shady groves—two lovers—eternal fidelity—young lady rich—young man poor but proud—very handsome—very smart—sure to make a fortune—young lady's father very angry—won't consent—mother intercedes—No! no!—rich rival—very ugly—very hard-hearted—lovers in a bad fix—won't part—die first—moonlight again—garret window open—rope ladder—flight—pursuit—too late—marriage—old man in a rage—won't forgive them—disowns them—old man gets sick—sends for his daughter—all forgiven—all made up—old man dies—young couple get all the money—live in the old mansion—quite comfortable—have little children—much happiness—finis.

* * *

A WHITEHALL groceryman marks the prices of provisions on the covers of his barrels and casks. He had a new clerk the other day who mixed things. He got the cover of the very common sugar barrel, which was labelled "9 cents a lb.," upon the lard barrel, and straightway began to sell lard at nine cents. The sudden decline in the price attracted all the people in town, and the clerk thought he was doing a big thing until the proprietor of the store returned, paid him off and told him to emigrate to Troy, where smart people were in demand.

* * *

THE popular superstition regarding the days on which it is lucky or unlucky to trim the finger nails is expressed in an old rhyme thus:

Cut them on Monday, cut them for wealth;
Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for health;
Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for news;
Cut them on Thursday, a new pair of shoes;
Cut them on Friday, you'll cut them for woe;
Cut them on Saturday, a journey to go;
Cut them on Sunday, you'll cut them for evil,
For all the next week you'll be ruled by the devil

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

BY E. SHERMAN SMITH.

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild,
In form too small for a woman,
In features too old for a child.
For a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale young face,
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace.

"Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her
With kindly look, yet keen,
"Is"—"Mary McGuire, if you please, sir,"
"And your age?"—"I am turned fifteen."
"Well, Mary," and then from a paper
He slowly and gravely read—
"You are charged here—I'm sorry to say it—
With stealing three loaves of bread.

"You look not like an offender,
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now, tell me,
Are you guilty of this or no?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first her sole reply,
But she dried her tears in a moment,
And looked in the judge's eye.

"I will tell you just how it was, sir;
My father and mother are dead,
And my little brothers and sisters
Were hungry and asked me for bread.
At first I earned it for them
By working hard all day,
But somehow the times were bad, sir,
And the work all fell away.

"I could get no employment;
The weather was bitter cold,
The young ones cried and shivered—
(Little Johnnie's but four years old)—
"So, what was I to do, sir?
I am guilty, but do not condemn;
I *took*—oh, was it *stealing?*
The bread to give it to them."

Every man in the court-room—
Gray beard and thoughtless youth—
Knew as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spake the truth.
Out from their pockets came kerchief,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And out from old faded wallets
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study,
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and muttered
Something about the *law*.
For one so learned in such matters—
So wise in dealing with men,
He seemed on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed him or wondered
When, at last, these words they heard—
"The sentence of this young prisoner
Is, for the present, deferred."
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly led from the court-room,
Himself, the "guilty" child.

A WOMAN'S HEROISM.

A TRUE STORY.

BY MRS. E. J. RICHMOND.

"Well, George, what is your decision?"

The speaker was a young and very pretty woman, with large, expressive eyes, plump cheeks of a delicate peach-like bloom and a sweet, firm mouth. Had he been a lover whom she addressed he would not have stood as he did now, with knit brows, twirling his handsome mustache with one hand while with the other he tapped the toe of his tightly-fitting boot with a small cane.

The lady was quiet but firm in her look and manner as she gazed steadily into the averted eyes of the young man.

"'Pon my word, Madge, you are very hard on a fellow," he blurted out impatiently at length; then, in a lower voice, "This comes of marrying an heiress."

The color deepened on Mrs. Howard's cheeks, and an expression of pain swept across the beautiful face. It was gone instantly, and the rose-bud lips settled into the old look of quiet determination again. They quivered slightly, however, as she spoke in a low, grieved tone:

"Do the dead know? Sometimes I imagine they do, and that my father looks reproachfully upon me, asking how the wealth he left is employed—my father who loved God and his fellow-man so truly, and whose life was such a blessing to all about him. And I, his daughter, whom he loved and trusted so much—I am the wife of a rum-seller."

There was a world of scorn in the tone in which these last words were spoken. Her slight frame shook with emotion, but she went on:

"His money, which he held as such a sacred trust from God, employed in dealing out misery and ruin and eternal death to the souls he would have died to save!"

"Spare me, spare me," said the young man, mockingly. "Anything but a sermon from a woman. Seriously, Madge, I don't see how my business affects you at all. I am responsible for my own acts. It is my duty to support my family, you see. Now, I can do this handsomely out of the profits of my store. I tell you, woman, there is more money to be made from my choice stock of liquors than from everything else in my store. Now, I do hope I shall hear no more of your pious sniffling, for I am heartily sick of it. Just reconcile yourself to what can't be helped, will you?"

Mrs. Howard answered firmly: "This is the third time, George, I have asked you to get out of this business. The curse of God rests upon it. Your business, George! You very well know you haven't a dollar in the concern."

"Whose wife are you?—pray tell me that? You are mine, as I understand it, and all you have is mine. It is my duty to take care of you and your property, and I intend to do it." And Mr. Howard drew his cigar-case from his pocket, and, lighting a costly Havana, puffed the smoke deliberately in his wife's face.

She walked across the room, and, opening the door, turned upon the threshold;

"Mr. Howard," she said, "I have said all I have to say about this liquor business. I give you until this day fortnight to remove every trace of liquor from the store. If you do not do it within that time, I shall attend to it myself." And bowing coldly, she left the room.

"Indeed, she looks as though she meant business," said George Howard. "But, pshaw! she is only a woman, and its her own property, too. She won't think of destroying that. A man should be master in his own family. I did plenty of knuckling and playing pious before we were married. Too late for that now, my lady." And snapping his fingers in the direction of his wife's room, George Howard, the exquisite, opened the street door and walked rapidly down the street. A pair of tearful eyes were watching him.

"Did he ever love me?" murmured Mrs. Howard. "How sadly he is changed. Yet I must do my duty and walk through the world solitary and alone if need be. God help me." And sinking upon her knees, she spent a few moments in silent prayer and arose strengthened and refreshed.

"Madge has forgotten all about her threat," chuckled George Howard, as the fortnight had nearly passed by and no allusion had been made to the subject. "She's a darling anyway, only so terribly fanatic. You're a wise fellow, George, that you didn't give in to her silly whims." And the fellow actually hugged himself as he thought of his superior wisdom.

That very evening the "darling" had engaged three teams from the livery, and had written notes to scores of lady friends.

"Make yourself ready at eight to-morrow evening, for a short ride to the liquor store of George Howard," the note read. "A pair of rubbers, an axe, a hatchet or a hammer are all the outfit that will be needed.

"MADGE HOWARD."

"What's up?" said the dapper little clerk, who assisted Mr. Howard in dispensing his "choice liquors" to customers, as the three loaded sleighs drew up in front of the store and the ladies swarmed out.

George Howard began to comprehend what was "up" when his little wife, armed with a huge axe, and followed by a file of ladies which absolutely seemed to have no end, entered the store.

"Ladies, proceed to business," cylled the clear, ringing voice of Mrdge Howard, pointing to the glittering array of decanters, and the kegs and barrels around the place. Then came the crash of broken glass and the heavy blows of hatchets and axes upon the kegs and barrels, and the gurgle and swash of wine, brandy and whisky as they rose above the ankles of the fair invaders.

"Let the imps all out," cried Mrs. Howard, excitedly.

"Black spirits and white, blue and gray,
mingle, mingle, while you may."

"Shall I call an officer?" cried the white, trembling clerk, vainly trying to avoid this *tremendous flow of spirits*.

"What could an officer do among so many women?" growled Mr. Howard. "No, let the little angels have it all their own way, since they are bound to. I'd rather fight a swarm of wasps any time than a swarm of women."

The "angels" only laughed at this spiteful sally, and went on singing at their work. In a short time it was accomplished, and when they left the store of George Howard, it was entirely free from the presence of the hated poison.

Honest trade and sure gains is now his motto, and the hatchet in his family is buried forever.—*C. C. Advocate.*

* * *

A Mexican Market-Place.

The male and female Indians squat on the ground near their fruit and vegetables, which are placed in layers on a mat, and cry their wares most discordantly. "Atole" and "tortillas" (boiled maize and maize bread) are offered by the Indian women, who fail not with their soft voices to announce their merits. Round them are assembled the muleteer, clad wholly in leather, the soldier from the neighboring barracks, and the laborer, all of the mestizo class, to take their breakfast. Here roasted wild ducks are lauded, there a ragout of pork with Spanish pepper, whilst the Indian praises his pulque, or we are invited to drink lemonade, chia-water, and other refreshments in colored glasses, at a table prettily ornamented with flowers. Here we find the sun-burnt ranchero, the peasant and herdsman with his wife and daughter, or perhaps his sweet-heart; he, spurred, a whip in his hand, and the showy "sarape" picturesquely flung over his shoulder like the toga; she, with a broad-brimmed felt hat, or with a blue handkerchief round her head to keep off the sun. A brown, barefooted fellow has a tray before him, on which are little wax figures representing popular subjects, while another offers lottery tickets for sale, and promises luck for the drawing which is to take place in the evening; a third recommends a political pamphlet as the newest and most important thing of the kind. In all the public places of the Mexican towns, we always meet with the "leperos" or lazaroni. They are found at every corner with a rope and porter's knot, offering their services as porters; they also officiate as day-laborers, scavengers, hawkers; their number is increased by peripatetic cobblers, cock-fighters, conjurors, and above all by the honorable guild of cheats, swindlers and pick-pockets.

ROMANCE IN REALITY.

APPEARANCES AGAINST HIM.

The history of English law contains few more startling judicial tragedies than that to which the statute against murder owed such humane amendment as to make the finding and positive identification of the body of the slain person essential to the conviction of the murderer; and as the same remarkable case had a peculiar moral and social significance for the young lovers of all times, who, in their passionate devotion to each other, are altogether too apt to disregard the fortunes of everybody else in the world, it may be recalled appropriately for modern reading.

Upon the death of Mr. George Perkins, a widower of considerable property in London, it was found that his will appointed a brother of his, living near Epping Forest, the sole guardian of his only daughter, and directed that said guardian should inherit the whole fortune devised in case his young ward should die either unmarried or without children. Implicit confidence in his brother, who was a middle-aged bachelor of limited means, had, of course, inspired the dying man to make such a will; but a number of family relatives pronounced the document an extraordinary fatuity, and darkly hinted that harm would ensue from it. This feeling caused an alienation between the occupants of the Epping Forest residence and the aforesaid prophets, and made the latter the bitterest prosecutors of the dead man's brother in the strange and tragic succeeding events, which have been described as follows:

Uncle and niece were both seen one day walking together in the forest, but the young lady suddenly disappeared and the uncle declared that he had sought her as soon as he missed her, and knew not whither she had gone or what had become of her. This account was considered improbable, and appearances being clearly suspicious, he was arrested and taken before a magistrate. Other circumstances, hourly coming to light, rendered his position serious. A young gentlemen in the neighborhood had been paying addresses to Miss Perkins. It was stated, and generally believed, that he had gone, a few days before she was missed, on a journey to the North, and that she had declared that she would marry him on his return. The uncle had repeatedly expressed his disapprobation of the match, and Miss Perkins had loudly reproached him with his unkindness and abuse of his authority over her as his ward. A woman named Margaret Oaks was produced, who swore that at about eleven o'clock on the day on which Miss Perkins was missed she was passing through the forest and heard the voice of a young lady earnestly expostulating with a gentleman. On drawing nearer the spot whence the sound came, Margaret Oaks testified that she heard the lady exclaim: "Don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me!" The woman was greatly terrified, and ran away from the spot. As she was doing so she heard the report of firearms. On this combination of circumstantial and positive evidence, coupled with the suspicion of interest, the uncle was tried, convicted of murder, and almost immediately afterward—according to the customs of those days—was hanged.

About ten days after the execution of the sentence upon the uncle, the niece reappeared, and, stranger still, showed by the history she related, that all the testimony given on the trial was strictly true. Miss Perkins said that, having resolved to elope with her lover, they had given out that he had gone on a journey to the North, whereas he had merely waited near the skirts of the forest until the time appointed for the elopement, which was the very day on which she had disappeared. Her lover had horses ready saddled for them both, and two servants in attendance on horseback. While walking with her uncle, he reproached her with her resolution to marry a man whom he disapproved, and after some remonstrance she passionately exclaimed:

"I have set my heart upon him. If I don't marry him it will be death to me; and don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me!"

Just as she proclaimed these words she heard a gun fired, at which she started, and she afterwards saw a man come from among the trees with a wood-pigeon in his hand, which he had shot. On approaching the spot appointed for the meeting with her lover, she formed a pretence to induce her uncle to go on before her. She then fled to the arms of her lover, who had been waiting for her, and they both mounted their horses and immediately rode off. Instead, however, of going to the North, they retired to Windsor, and about a week afterwards went on a tour of pleasure to France. There they passed some months so happily that in those days, when newspapers were scarce, when there was no regular postal communication and no telegraphs, they never heard of their uncle's sad fate until their return to England.

* * *

A MULE laden with salt and an ass laden with wood forded a stream together. By chance the mule's pack became wet and the salt became lighter. After they had passed, the mule told his good fortune to the ass, who, thinking to fare as well, allowed his pack to get wet at the next water; but his load thereon became heavier, and he broke down under it. Moral—That which helps one may hinder another.

*POWER*AMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - - June 5, 1874.

WM. A. RICHARDSON has been relieved of the Treasury department and Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as his successor. Richardson is to be Judge of the Court of Claims provided the Senate approves of Grant's choice. Both appointments are eminently fit to have been made—by a third or fourth rate President.

* * *

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, Col. T. A. Scott was unanimously chosen President of said corporation in place of J. Edgar Thompson, deceased, and Mr. Roberts was advanced from the position of second to that of first Vice President. Col. Scott is therefore now in name what he has for years been in fact, the leading spirit of the greatest and best conducted railroad corporation the world has ever looked upon.

* * *

THE House of Representatives of Arkansas, now in extra session, and which has a Democratic majority of 26, last week adopted articles of impeachment against Chief Justice McClure and three of his associates, Stephenson, Searle and Bennett, and several other State officers connected with the late rebellion in that State. McClure once decided that Baxter was legally elected Governor of the State, and before the late disgraceful conflict *reversed* his former opinion and pronounced judgment in favor of Brooks, which was the origin of all the recent difficulties in that carpet-bag ridden commonwealth. McClure, by the common consent of all decent people in Arkansas, is a judicial scoundrel, utterly corrupt and disgraceful in the discharge of his official duties. His only reputation is that he is the most accomplished and scientific player of the interesting game of "draw poker" west of the Mississippi river.

* * *

JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week, aged 66 years.—He was a native of Delaware county, in this State, and was a son of John Thompson, a prominent civil engineer. In his younger days he was connected with several rail road surveys in the South and won a deservedly high reputation as an engineer on some of the most important roads in that section of the country. He was elected President of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company in 1852, and held the position until his death. His administrative abilities were of the very highest order, and under his energetic supervision and management the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company has prospered and is today the most powerful and influential corporation of its kind in the world. The death of Mr. Thompson will be deeply regretted by the people of this State, and especially by the merchants and business men of Philadelphia, whose best interests and prosperity he had so much at heart, and to promote which he had exerted all his abilities and energy. Peace to his ashes.

* * *

IN the lower branch of Congress, last week, the bill for the admission of the Territory of New Mexico into the Union as a State was passed by a vote of 160 yeas to 54 nays. During the debate, it was claimed that the population of the Territory was 135,000, but the census of 1870 shows that it is only 111,303—not enough to entitle her as a State, if admitted, to *one* member of the House of Representatives. If this project should be ultimately consummated and the Territory be admitted as a State, then a gross and flagrant act of injustice will have been done, and New Mexico, with a population of 111,303, will have *two* Senators of the United States, who will neutralize the vote of the two Senators from New York who represent nearly 5,000,000 of people, or the two Senators from Pennsylvania, who represent 3,521,000 inhabitants. More than 52,000 of the population of New Mexico can neither read nor write, and a very large proportion of the inhabitants cannot even speak the English language. Its population is composed of wandering tribes of Indians, Mexicans, Spaniards and half-breeds, with a small sprinkling of Americans. It would therefore indeed be a "model State."

* * *

THE population of New Mexico in 1870 was 111,304, including Indians and negroes, far less than that of a single Congressional district in the States. Yet it is proposed to admit this Territory as a State, so that the Republicans may secure two Senators in Congress to help make up for the Senators they have lately lost, and others that they are doomed soon to lose. But to admit New Mexico would be less outrageous than to admit Colorado—as proposed, also—which had in 1870 a population of only 39,864, including persons of all colors.—But the worst case would be the admission of Arizona, which has been threatened for several years, that Territory containing a population of only 9,658! Think of giving to such a number of people as many votes in the United States Senate as have such great States as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois! The population of all the three Territories named is little beyond to that of a single Congressional district in the States; yet, if admitted, these now inchoate States will have six votes in the Senate, or as many as Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, with a population (in 1870) of 10,669,970! And this, says *The Commonwealth*, to accommodate the Republican politicians, and to perpetuate or prolong the power and plunder of the Republican party!

An Important Law.

The following act was passed by the last Legislature of this State, and having been approved by the Governor, is therefore a law. It contemplates a most radical and important change in the old and well established practice in this State of trying causes in courts by a jury of *twelve* men.—There have been of late years so many singular and doubtful experiments made in the law of trying criminal as well as civil cases, that the people have become perfectly bewildered and thrown out of their usual latitude. Whether this change will prove to be beneficial or otherwise, we will, without one word of comment, submit to the calm and impartial judgment of the suitors of this county. At best it is but an experiment and in order to test its virtue and efficiency, as well as its satisfactory application to the trial of civil cases, it must be tested by political experience. The law is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in any civil case now pending in any of the courts of this Commonwealth, or hereafter to be commenced, after issue joined the parties thereto, excepting those acting in a fiduciary capacity, may, by agreement filed in the proper office where such suit is pending, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such cases to the courts having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same, and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error or of appeal as in other cases at law or in equity, at the option of either party.

SEC. 2. The decision of the court shall be in writing, stating separately and distinctly the facts found, the answers to any points in writing by counsel, and the conclusions of the law, and shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary or clerk of the proper court where the case is pending as early as practicable, *not exceeding sixty days* after such decision shall have been made from the termination of the trial, and notice thereof shall be forthwith given by the prothonotary or clerk to the parties or their attorneys, and if no exceptions thereto are filed in the proper office within thirty days after service of such notice, judgment shall be entered thereon by the prothonotary or clerk; if exceptions to the findings of facts or conclusions of law be filed within said thirty days, the court or the judge thereof who tried the case in vacation may, upon argument, order judgment to be entered according to the decision previously filed, or make such modifications thereof as in justice and right shall seem proper, subject always, nevertheless, to review by writ of error or appeal in the Supreme Court, such writ of error or appeal to be taken in the time and manner and with the effect prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. Every such case taken to the Supreme Court upon writ of error shall be heard and determined therein as writs of error and therein heard and determined, and every such case taken to the Supreme Court by appeal shall be heard and determined therein as cases of appeal in equity proceedings, and in case a new trial is ordered it shall be proceeded with before the same court in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for.

SEC. 4. An agreement to submit under this act shall be a waiver of the right of trial by jury.

SEC. 5. Cases submitted under the provisions of this act shall be subject to existing law as to costs, except no jury fee shall be required on entering judgment.

* * *

BUTLER FOR AUSTRIA.—It is not precisely polite, perhaps, when the Emperor of Austria has just paid us the compliment of nominating as his Minister to this country the ablest envoy he has ever sent us, a man of character and of capacity, that we should respond by packing off to Vienna as our representative the most notorious political profligate we possess. But we trust it may be true that President Grant intends to send Mr. Benjamin F. Butler to Austria, and that Mr. Butler intends to allow himself to be sent. It will be an unmingled good, in the first place, to relieve Congress of the presence of a member who contributes to the general corruption of his party a degree of tact and skill in organizing that corruption of which no other Radical leader can boast. The chances of successfully unearthing any particular Congressional rascality and bringing its sponsors and its actors to punishment will be notably increased by the absence of Mr. Butler.

But beyond this, it is eminently proper that an Administration like that which at present afflicts the United States should be represented by its really representative men abroad as well as at home. Of course it will not be agreeable to intelligent and high-minded Americans traveling in Austria to know that their country is "disfigured and presented" at the Austrian Court by such a person as Mr. Benjamin F. Butler. Neither was it agreeable to Americans of that stamp to find their country represented in Spain by Mr. Sickles. But the Administration which selects such ministers is itself a scandal and a disgrace to the Unithd States. The President in this country, like the sovereign in Great Britain, is the "fountain of honor." That fountain being fundamentally turbid and muddy, those who desire to see its ornamental spray glance clean and pure in the eyes of manhood must make up their minds to go to the bottom of things. It is not desirable, in the permanent interest of the country, that a President who surrounds himself with advisers and friends like Morton and Logan and Sawyer and Richardson and Delano should find men of high repute and unquestioned character willing to accept his commissions abroad. The momentary shame and disrepute into which we may be brought abroad by such nominations as best befit the actual atmosphere of the White House may be lightly borne if we can but hope that they will conduce to awakening the slow moral sense of the American people to the perils and the pollution of that atmosphere.—*N. Y. World.*

* * *

GRANT THE CHIEF CANDIDATE.—The chief of all candidates at the next nomination will be a party by the name of Grant. If radicalism is then in undoubted ascendancy, he will be the man for the Radicals. If mixed drinks are in vogue he can earn Southern support as having indorsed Baxter; Eastern and Western men support him as the man of the veto. Because George Washington held it to be dangerous for any President to accept a triple nomination does that settle it for Grant? We are almost a hundred years further along, and own a President who knows not precedent. Everything unites to make this strangest of all famous men who have lived since the time of Diocletian deride precedent. What had precedent to do with him, a man whose tremendous advances have unsettled the world's belief in the necessity of natural ability and grandeur of purpose, in those who would fain stride to eminence? He differs from all other Executives we have known in one astounding particular. No member of his Cabinet is a possible candidate. Mediocrity has its enormous advantages after all. Every Cabinet officer is a determined believer in and worker for the third term. They dread a return to second-rate attorneyships and claim agencies. No other President ever swung this influence—the mighty influence of harmonized inferiority. Cæsarism is no myth. Grant is as assured in his own mind of another term as though the third inaugural oath had been taken. What is to hinder him? Who is to hinder him?—*Chicago Times.*

A Legal Romance.

THE BUSINESS HEART OF PORTLAND, ME., TO REVERT TO HEIRS AT LAW BY THE RESUSCITATION OF A TITLE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

About a year ago a lady made her appearance in this city at the office of the Register of Deeds. She was about forty years of age, quietly but richly dressed in a French gray silk. After some preliminary inquiries about the records she obtained permission to examine them, and visited the room continually. Although very pleasant in manner, she minded her own business, and evidently was deeply intent on investigating the index as far back as the earliest days of which any records are kept in this country. If she had only presented herself a dozen times her pursuit would not have attracted much notice, but weeks and months flew away, and that familiar figure still hovered among the musty documents until late in the autumn. Finally the direction of her inquiries gave a clue to the motive of her researches. If her motive was correctly construed and her position is tenable, a lawsuit is foreshadowed that will dwarf in its proportions any known to New England in the present century, involving the title to the very heart of the business centre of Portland, valued we should judge, at millions of dollars. If we are correctly informed, the lady's curiosity was quite natural. She is a Miss Skillings, resident in New Hampshire, a descendant of one of those "other children" left by Thomas Skillings, the ancestor of the Skillings family, mentioned in a clause of his will as entitled to an equal share in the property, but who could not be traced. We understand that she has all the documents to prove her descent; the second marriage of her ancestor's wife; her rights that have been handed down to her by her own immediate ancestors; and is ready to give good reasons for allowing her claim to lie dormant so many years. She is not crazy, or a monomaniac, but an extremely well educated woman, well versed in the dry details of digging up legal proofs and connecting the chains of evidence. Among other documents unearthed, now on record in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds, and the one upon which the whole legal fabric of the claim of Miss Skillings is based, is as follows:

This indenture of lease, made and concluded upon this tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, by and between Samuel Skilling, of the District of Cape Elizabeth, in the County of Cumberland, gentlemen, of the one part, and Enoch Ilsley, of Portland, in the county aforesaid, merchant, of the other part, witnesseth:

That the said Samuel Skilling, for himself and in behalf of the other heirs of his father, Samuel Skilling deceased, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hath leased and to farm letten, and by these presents doth lease and to farm let, unto him, the said Enoch, his heirs and assigns, all the land lying between ye southwesterly part of the county goal-yard and the southwesterly part of the bay-scales, and between Back street and Middle street, in the said town of Portland (whereon Capt Joseph Bailey now dwells, and who has been a tenant at will under us many years past and now hires the house on said land of the aforesaid Enoch Ilsley), for the full term of ninety-nine years from the * * * hereof, to be fully completed, to improve as he, the said Enoch, his heirs or assignees, may think proper, or build and erect any buildings he may think proper, and improve them as he chooses, for and during the term of time aforesaid. And the said Enoch Ilsley doth covenant and engage to pay unto the said Samuel Skilling, for himself and the heirs aforesaid, one dollar per year yearly for the rent of said land, and at the expiration of said term of ninety-nine years to yield and deliver unto the said Samuel and the other heirs aforesaid quiet and peaceable possession of said land and all the buildings thereon, provided he or they pay the said Enoch, his heirs, or assigns as much money as thre endiferent men may judge said buildings to be then worth when delivered up at the end of ninety-nine years. To the true performance of each and every article aforementioned the parties bind themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, each to the other in the penall sum of thirty pounds.

In witness whereof they have hereunto interchangably set their hands and seals this day and year beforementioned.

ENOCH ILSLEY, (Seal.)
SAMUEL SKILLING, (Seal.)

Witnesses:
SIMON SKILLING,
JOSEPH SKILLING.

This lease, it will be seen, extends from 1792 until 1891, and has now seventeen years to run. The property described, as near as we can ascertain, is that now covered by the Old City Hall and the plot at the west end where lobster carts do congregate. Back street was Congress street, the hay-scales stood just at the junction of Middle and Congress, and the jail partly on the ground now occupied by that portion of Elm street in front of the United States Hotel. This property is of course extremely valuable, the very heart of the city, and embraces about a third of an acre. The city received its title from a number of holders under the lease, one of whom made a proviso in his deed "that the old City Hall should always be used either as a city hall or market house," and a provision stall is to this day kept in one corner of the basement to protect this title. Whether if "thre endiferent men" should value the property too highly a claimant would have any redress is a question; but the old City Hall, as a building, is of no enormous value. We have already given the lease, under which the heirs of Samuel Skilling may soon claim Market square, but it is probable that their title will be confronted by an older and broader claim. We understand that Miss Skillings has copies of agreements and deeds by which it is proved that a great deal of the property lying on and between Centre, Middle, Fore, Cross, and Free streets should revert to her. The magnitude of the claim can be seen at a glance. This property was conveyed to Deacon Wm. Cotton—few of whose descendants are now living here—and others in 1732, or thereabout. Almost all the land where Skillings' seven acres were situated was a swamp in 1732, and it was not until after Free street was laid out that people could pass over the bog. But this includes only a fraction of Miss Skillings' claim. There is besides the property between Centre and Cross streets, south of Free street, the property on the other side of Congress street, including the Preble House, on the site of the old Burroughs mansion, and the farm at Beering; Miss Skillings' net envelopes everything. She has not limited her inquiry to the records of transactions by Thomas and John Skillings in this county, but she has gone back to the old records at Alfred. For over a year she has continued these patient, thorough researches. Of course we are not in Miss Skillings' confidence, and cannot say what surprises she has in store for Portland people; but she evidently has determined to be sure she is right before she goes ahead, and from her means—or at least with the means that the case affords, and that her papers supply—she can doubtless command an overwhelming array of legal talent on her side in the coming contest.—*Portland Advertiser, May 29.*

—Carpet-baggers are making a rush for New Mexico which is to come in as a new State. Somebody has made a lot of living animals in that region and sworn to it as sufficient to float one member of Congress, which of course brings two Senators.—Where are the Hipple-Mitchells and Pattersons—New Mexico clamors for them.

How to Elect Future Presidents.

The present mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States is so defective as to cause much concern to thoughtful minds. Thus far the country has fortunately escaped the perils which lie on the surface of this system. The cause of this is that the popular verdict has been so decisively pronounced in nearly all our presidential contests that there was no room to cavil or dispute about its validity. But the time may come when in the even balance of parties the defeated side may take advantage of the defects of the present system, and precipitate the country into anarchy and revolution in an attempt to maintain possession of political power. When the vote for President was opened and counted in the presence of the senate and house in February, 1869, on motion of Butler it was resolved that the electoral vote of Georgia should not be counted if it affected the result of the election; and had the vote of Georgia decided the election in favor of Seymour it would not have been counted, though there is no more doubt concerning its validity than there is about that of Massachusetts. Of a dispute like this there would be no arbitrament but that of civil war unless the triumphant party should quietly submit and yield to the vanquished the fruits of its political victory. Of such surrenders there are no examples in history, and there are no warrants for them in human nature. This fatal precedent which was made in 1869 would have been employed against Greeley in 1873, and it remains as a menace in all future elections of President. The party that insolently proposed to fling away the electoral vote of Georgia in 1869 would have thrown out the vote of New York on pretense of fraud in the elections, and of as many more states as would have been necessary for their purposes. What increases the danger is that the electoral vote is counted in a congress which expires with the inauguration of a new administration, and which may have the strongest motives of ambition to urge its members to overthrow the verdict of the people by inventing a pretense to destroy the electoral votes of states in declaring the result of a presidential election. It is impossible to contemplate the perils of such a situation without anxiety for the political future.

In view of the acknowledged defects in the present system, the senate committee on privileges and elections are about to make a unanimous report in favor of Senator Morton's plan of electing the President of the United States. By this plan it is proposed to divide each State into districts corresponding with the present congressional districts. Each one of these districts is to have a vote for President, the result of the election to be certified to the Secretary of State. For the senatorial electors each State shall have two votes, which shall be counted either for the candidate having the highest vote cast in the State or for him who has the majority of the districts. A tribunal is also to be established for the adjudication of all cases arising out of an election for President.—This will remove the dangerous power of congress to which we have averted.—While there may be differences in and out of congress in regard to the details of this or any other plan, there can be little concerning the necessity of reform on this important subject.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

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NELLIE GRANT'S HUSBAND NOT A RICH MAN—INTENDED FOR A DRUMMER.—The enterprising young Briton who has captured our President's daughter is not a man of wealth. On the contrary, he is barely well-to-do. In this matter I speak by the card, my information coming direct from Mrs. Grant. His father, Edward Sartoris, has a small estate in Southampton and is somewhat interested in a Sheffield manufactory. Algernon originally came to this country with an idea of serving the Sheffield house as a traveling salesman. He had comparatively little education and no profession. It has been reported that he was a civil engineer, but this is untrue. If he ever studied engineering at all, it was only for a short time, and entirely too little to acquire a knowledge of the science.

The death of his elder brother made him heir to his father's estate, but as Sartoris, Sr., still lives, it can do him no good for the present. All the income he has is such as his father allows him, and may be cut off at any moment. He is also sadly deficient in morals, his chief pleasure being apparently the society of a party of jovial fellows over a glass of good wine.—Unless he mends, it will be a sorry alliance for Miss Nellie.

The house in England, also which has been the subject of so many glowing descriptions, is nothing but a neat little cottage on the elder Sortoris's grounds. It is by no means an elegant building, and can only be maintained as Sartoris, Sr., permits. Nevertheless, I am told by people who know the family, that Algernon Charles Frederick's mother is a splendid woman, and that she will make it very pleasant for Nellie.—*Chicago Post and Mail.*

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THE AMERICAN CARDINAL.—The St. Louis *Republican*, discussing the question of the appointment of an American Cardinal, says, justly, that as "the United States must be considered as among the great powers of the world, and its Catholic people numerous, wealthy and intelligent, the honor, it is thought, will no longer be withheld." The *Republican* informs us that "the two prelates most notably conspicuous in learning and piety and in influence at the Vatican are Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans." One of these, the *Republican* thinks, will soon receive the distinction which has long been deserved and which should long since have been conferred on some one of the many eminent Catholic prelates of America. At the same time, if the editor's own preference were consulted he would like the red hat to be given to the "eminent and distinguished prelate Archbishop Kenrick, whose great learning and exemplary piety would honor any distinction in the power of the Pontiff to confer."

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The death of J. Edgar Thompson excites discussion; the effect upon the Pennsylvania system of railroads is conjectured. With respect to the coming President, David Salomon, agent of the Pennsylvania Company in this city, said that while Col. Scott might have been embarrassed, in his operations last Fall, yet he had not asked for any reduction in his indebtedness.—He had resumed payments, and was paying 100 cents on the dollar. The administration of the Pennsylvania Railroad would be such as to insure its continued success. Prices might be affected for a time, but they would soon recover, if they had not already done so. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was taking up its paper at six per cent. per annum without trouble. The main branch and leased lines were never earning more money, and the regular four per cent. semi-annual dividend would be paid at the time specified. *N. Y. Tribune.*

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally.

The Centennial Exposition.

The following is the final and conclusive decision of the International Centennial Commission and Finance Committee, adopted at their late meeting in Philadelphia. The commission state the present condition of affairs as follows:

First—Bids are to be opened for contracts for the execution of an art gallery and museum, on Tuesday next, and it is expected that work will be commenced in a few days—the building to cost $1,500,000, of which sum there has been appropriated for the same purpose by the State of Pennsylvania $1,000,000, and by the city of Philadelphia $500,000. The building will cover one and a half acres of ground.

Second—The immediate erection of Conservatory Hall to cost $200,000, and for this purpose an appropriation has been made by the city of Philadelphia without any other restriction than the requirement that the money shall be expended for this building. The plans cover a space of one and half acres of ground.

Third—A Machine Hall is estimated at a cost of $800,000, which has been provided for by a direct appropriation by the city of Philadelphia, free from restriction and entirely available for the purpose. Work on this building will commence some months hence, but in ample time to have it completed for use by the commission. It will cover ten acres of ground, at a cost not to exceed $80,000 per acre.

Fourth—The erection of the main exhibition building will be commenced as soon as plans are perfected. This can probably be accomplished by the last of June. This building is to cover a space of about twenty acres, at a cost not to exceed $100,000 per acre—say a total of $2,000,000. To this work subscriptions to stock are applicable which, making due allowances for losses, now amount about $1,800,000, leaving but $200,000 yet to be provided for this purpose.

Fifth—An Agricultural Hall to be provided for, to cover about five acres of ground, and cost about $250,000.

Grading, draining, water and railroad connections, etc., say $1,000,000; general administration, say $500,000; for errors in estimates and for contingencies, say $875,000; total expenditures, exclusive of art gallery and museum, $5,625,000, of which the city of Philadelphia has appropriated direct and without reservation, except in the designation of particular buildings on which the amount shall be expended, $1,000,000; active subscriptions, $1,800,000; total to be provided for, $2,855,000, which amount the Board of Finances have no doubt of being able to raise from the people and from the General Government.

The statements heretofore submitted by the Board of Finance were based on buildings of a character which was indicated by the commission, but under the present circumstances the committee deem it wise that the buildings should be of a simple character, and on that basis this report is submitted.

* * *

CAN WHEAT BE RAISED IN NEBRASKA.—This question is frequently asked, and Mr. E. W. Grinnell, residing two and a-half miles from Harvard Clay county, Nebraska, on the line of the Burlington and Missouri River R. R., answers the question with the following statement of his success with that crop in 1873. He homesteaded 160 acres of land, and cultivated 100 acres with wheat. His figures are as follows:

Breaking one hundred acres, at $2 per acre		$200 00
Second breaking ditto.	$1 50	150 00
Sowing		30 00
Seed wheat 150 bushels		150 00
Cutting and stacking, $2 50 per acre		250 00
Threshing 4½ cts. per bushel		99 00
Hauling 2½ miles to market, 75 cts. per load		41 25
Total		$920 25
The yield from this one hundred acres, was 2,200 bushels of wheat which he sold at 92 cts. per bush.		$2,024 00
Profit		$1,103 75

Placing the value of this land at eight dollars per acre, the price at which the Burlington and Missouri River R. R. holds its lands adjoining this farm, it will be seen that the profit of this single crop of wheat has overpaid the cost of the land on which it was raised by three hundred dollars, and falls short of paying for the whole quarter section, by less than one hundred dollars.

* * *

WONDERFUL FECUNDITY.—We find the following in one of the Cincinnati dailies of a late date: "We have before us a clipping from a copy of Liberty Hall, published in this city in 1816, where a most marvelous phenomenon is related—the name of the physician being given—of a Mrs. John Kelly, of Mercer county, Pa., who had just given birth to five children, that being the second effort of the kind within twelve months, or ten children born within the year. The subsequent record of Mrs. Kelly is not known, but it is easy to see from whence the *Gazette* derived its fecundity of imagination." Who was she?—*Granville Advance.*

Mrs. Kelly, referred to above, resided in Lackawannock township. Mrs. Wallace, now residing in this place, remembers the circumstances of the birth of the ten children very well, having been present on both occasions. Dr. Magoffin, of Mercer, was the physician. Mrs. Kelly died about a year after this event, but in the meantime had twins, having given birth to twelve children within twenty months. Mr. Kelly is still living, and now resides in Sharon.—*Sharpsville Advertiser.*

* * *

IF we may believe a story in the Philadelphia *Sunday Times*, an unexpeced streak of fortune has come to the family of a deceased editor, the late Heron Foster, of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. We sincerely hope it may be true, not only on account of the two daughters, who are said to be angels, and who become doubly angelic now as the presiding goddesses of silver mines and real estate, but that the sad traditions of journalism and literature may have at least one exception. It seems that Mr. Foster, in the early days of California gold fever, purchased some land in that region, and, editor like, forgot all about it. Mrs. Foster, being of a legal turn of mind, visited California and succeeded in finding the title of her children clear to the handsome sum of half a million of dollars.—But this is not all. The two young ladies have also become heirs to an estate in England valued at one hundred thousand dollars, with sundry castles, jewels and so forth thrown in. One, it seems, has decided literary abilities, and when asked what she intended to do with so much money, replied that "when she was of age she intended to buy a newpaper."

* * *

IT is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons; in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which in our judgment are of incalculable advantage.

* * *

—Moses of South Carolina stands on prerogative. Not that he denies the larceny of which he is accused, but he denies the authority of the courts to try him. He is no common thief, but an uncommon thief, and he must be impeached by the legislature, not tried by his peers.

News and Political Items.

—Doctors never allow ducks on their premises, they make such personal remarks.

—Two deaths have occurred in Harrisburg from trichina, caused by eating raw meat.

—Archbishop Purcell goes to Washington, in October, to perform Miss Sherman's marriage ceremony.

—Wintermute has been found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, at Yankton, Dakota, for killing Gen. McCook.

—William Grove, a farmer who resided near Rogersville, Greene county, was struck by lightning while ploughing one day last week and instantly killed.

—Gen. Joe Lane, who ran for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1860, and who is still living in Oregon, has become a convert to the Catholic faith.

—A late dispatch from St. Raymond, Canada, says that fifty men were drowned while endeavoring to run two rafts down the rapids of St. Anne river.

—Each of the four colored aspirants for military honors at West Point who were examined on Thursday, failed to come up to requirements and were sent back to school.

—In a quarrel over a game of base ball, in Clarke county, Ga., Pink Price struck Luther Thrasher on the head with a bat, killing him instantly. Price fled. Both parties are under twenty years of age.

—A Texas railroad superintendent refused to give a hard-shell preacher a pass. The preacher humbly remarked that he was nothing but a poor worm of the dust, and "Supe" replied that railroads never passed worms.

—A Goodlettsville (Tenn.) negro having one day last week quarreled with his wife, secured a moccasin snake, boiled its head in his wife's tea, and the woman was only saved from death by the administration of antidotes.

—The Catholic pilgrims who recently left this country for Rome, have arrived at Paris, and have been blessed by the Cardinal Archbishop. They left Paris for Rome on Monday anxious to see the Pope before the fever season sets in.

—The Catholic State Temperance Convention will meet in the Academy of Music, in Pittsburgh, on June 17th and 18th, prox. The Convention will be composed of two delegates from each of the ninety-one societies in the State Union.

—The negroes of Kansas are getting mighty particular of late. They have resolved that "negro minstrel shows tend to degrade our race." Let the Civil Rights bill be so amended as to put a stop at once and forever to this stigma on the colored population.

—The ship British Admiral, from Liverpool for Melbourne, went ashore on King's Island, in Bass' Strait, and became a total wreck. She had on board forty-five passengers, and a crew of thirty-eight persons, all of whom were lost except four passengers and five seamen.

—The "bag feat" was accomplished by Madame Fontainbleau in a Chicago theatre a few nights ago. "It consists of leaping from the gallery to the stage, while enveloped in a bag, and catching on her feet by a trapeze. It was done to the intense delight of a large audience."

—The New York *Post* says: Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has taken measures to erect at his own expense a suitable monument over the grave of Edgar Allen Poe, and that the money already contributed for the purpose will be kept as a fund to preserve the monument and grave in proper order.

—Chief State Engineer Thompson, of Louisiana, writes to Governor Kellogg that three million cubic yards of levee are required to be built to save the State from overflow next year, and that Louisiana can not pay for the construction of more than one-third. He suggests that an appeal be made for national aid.

—A slight fire occurred at the State Lunatic Asylum, Harrisburg, on Saturday night. The smoke filling the main building the inmates became greatly excited and broke the windows. The doors were thrown open and four hundred patients rushed out, twelve of whom escaped from the grounds and six of these are still at large.

—A Brinckley divorce, with a more unfortunate ending than the one decided in New York, last week, has occurred at Newman, Ga., and, strange to say, the parties were from Memphis, too. S. B. Brinckley, a dissipated husband, applied for a divorce, and as the wife was likely to win, he stabbed her to the heart. She died in two hours.

—Jasper Meyers, a farmer, living about three miles from Madison, Iowa, excavated last week, according to a telegram in the Chicago *Times*, a vault containing a number of skeletons larger and heavier boned than the present human frame. Men of science, who have visited the place and obtained specimens, say they belong to the race known as the Mound Buildersr.

—It is understood in intimate circles in Washington, and is very probably true, that Mr. Disraeli has informed Mr. Sartoris, the father, that it is the purpose of the Queen, on the arrival of the bridegroom and bride in England, to confer a baronetcy upon the young man as a compliment to the American nation. Thus he will become of rank entitled to appear at Court, which at present he is not.

—Five years ago Miss Gaylord of Boston and her sister started from Denver in their own carriage on a wonderful journey of 13,000 miles, which having accomplished, they have returned to that city safe and sound. They have visited every camp, settlement, village, and city in the Western Territories and on the Pacific coast. Miss Gaylord now starts for Australia, where she will spend the next two years in a similar exploration journey.

—The Boston express from New York via Shore line, when approaching the Housatonic River bridge, east of Stratford, on Saturday last, ran against an upright tie placed in a cattle guard. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and the cow-catcher, striking the tie, cut it completely in two. The shock to the passengers was great, but no serious damage was inflicted. It is supposed that a man put off from the previous train up is the guilty party.

—A terrible calamity happened in Newtown township, some six miles west of Zanesville, O., on Friday night about 11 o'clock. Mr. Robert Jones and his wife had been to visit a sick neighbor, leaving their three small children in charge of the house. Upon returning at the above hour they found the house burned down and with it the three children were entirely consumed. The event creates very naturally a profound sensation in the quiet neighborhood, where Mr. Jones and his wife are well and favorably known.

—Michael Devine, a cooper, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., while reading a paper on Tuesday morning last, was approached from behind by his wife, who struck him a blow on the head with a cooper's hammer, fracturing the skull, but not depriving him of his senses. Before she could repeat the blow he got out of the house and hastened to the police station and related the circumstances. His wounds were dressed, and two officers sent to the house, when they found that the woman had become mad, and had murdered the three children after the husband left the house. It appears that she took a heavy flat iron and dashed their brains out. She was arrested. The husband's injuries are fatal. The children were aged seven, four and two years.

—A pretty young woman of Louisville named Pauline Leszinsky, noted for the beauty of her hair, which had reached the unusual length of 5 feet, a few nights ago, was awakened about 2 o'clock in the morning, experiencing a sensation as if some one was combing her hair, which was loose about her shoulders. As she awoke she saw two men leave the room. When consciousness returned she aroused the family. Her mother on entering smelt chloroform, and found that her daughter's hair had been cut from the right side of her head, that on the left side being neatly combed.

—A special dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* from Conneautville, Pa., dated June 1, says: Our town was about one-third burned to-day. The fire commenced near the old Courtright warehouse and burned all the warehouses along the Canal, the livery stable, and all the wooden buildings back of Courtright & Strisk's brick buildings, then across Center street, taking all the buildings south of Center and two west of Main street, to the next cross street, stopping at the house of Mrs. Charles Hammond. The loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. The insurance is light.

—The celebrated $7,000 package, given to Senator York, of Kansas, to secure his vote for Pomeroy in the senatorial election, which Mr. York produced in the joint convention to the discomfiture of Old Subsidy, is again the subject of public interest. Mr. Francis, the new state treasurer, has receipted for it among other valuables in the state treasury, but does not know what to do with it. York, who only took it in order to entrap Pomeroy, will have nothing to do with it. Pomeroy's explanation of the affair is that the money was given in trust to York for one Page, who was to start a national bank on it, but Page has relinquished all claim to it. So the cash remains in the treasury without an owner.

—Detroit, Mich., May 30.—Last night as the Atlantic express was passing between New Buffalo and Niles two unknown men pried open the front door of the express-car and knocked down S. B. Heath, the messenger, who was sorting his packages for the different stations. One of the robbers seized a package containing $2,700, jumped from the cars, and escaped, leaving the other struggling with Heath in the darkness, the light having been extinguished. Heath finally drew his pistol and shot the robber in the head and he fell insensible from his injuries. As the train approached Niles he recovered sufficiently to call for help, but was unable to rise. The robber lived only a few seconds after he was taken from the car.

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THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - - JUNE 5, 1874.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

ere, There, and the Other Place.

—Hellebore, it is said, will kill that h—l ish bore, the potato bug.

—Five wolves were seen and a 350 pound ar killed in Huntingdon county not long go.

—Proposals are solicited for the building a large addition to Mt. Gallitzin Semi ry. See advertisement.

—The twenty-fourth annual commence ent at St. Francis' College, Loretto, will ke place on Tuesday, June 30th.

—For the information of the Altoona *Sun* d Ebensburg *Herald*, we beg leave to say at Rockton is in Clearfield county.

—Ebensburg has a Lake so peaceful that repudiates all kind of white caps, but kes kindly to a very elegant white hat.

—The chilly atmosphere and drizzling of Wednesday last had no terrors for young folks hereaway who pic-nicked that day.

—Theory is still they come—old Bergner's gislative Journals—bringing news from at august assemblage up to three days than one month ago.

—The Cresson livery stable will be under same management this year that it was —that of our energetic and accommoda townsmen, L. & S. W. Davis.

—Paris green mixed with flour is said to sure death to potato bugs, and the Paris sold by Geo. Huntley is warranted to at forty rods, off hand. Try it.

—Mrs. Silas Stugarts, of Woodward town Clearfield county, gave birth to trip the other day—two boys and one girl— smallest weighing seven pounds.

—John Lopes, of East Huntingdon town Westmoreland county, has just died injuries received from the hands of a of roughs some time in April last.

—The barn of Daniel McElroy, in Alle township, Westmoreland county, was by lightning and burned to the ground all its contents on Friday night last.

—John E. Scanlan, Esq., has been select commissioners' counsel by the board as organized—Messrs. W. D. McClelland, y Anna and Martin F. Campbell.

—On Saturday morning last, several hun cords of wood and two box cars were ed by fire communicated from a pass locomotive, near Portage Station, this ty.

—Two more additions have been made to ubiquitous Smith family, Jos. R. Smith, of the Indiana *Messenger*, having just the happy father of twins—a boy girl.

—Make hay while the sun shines" is an which has not so much *weight* with of the farmers in this vicinity as has ought-to-be adage, "Bring hay to mar while the rain pours."

—Some time since, say about nine months three couples were married in Greens within a week or two of each other, now they are the happy parents of six —twins all round.

—The grand jury this week reported fa of the petition of Fairview, Jack township, asking to be incorporated into and the Court ordered the report entered on the record.

—One of our Northern subscribers as us the other day that Guinea fowls potato bugs cannot live together on the plantation, which is very fowl play potato bugs. Try a Guinea or two.

—Our carpenter friend, Davy Lewis, has, as little "music in his soul" as the of mankind, but that did not pre him from raising a whole family of —Jim Singer's—house and all, fully not many days ago.

—That portion of the old turnpike be Hollidaysburg and this place has be a common public highway, the stock ers concluding that the cost of repairs, would not justify them in longer trying the corporation together.

—We regret to learn that a little daughter, years old, of our friend and patron, Philip Pringle, of Jackson township, thrown from a mule and trampled upon, w days ago, one of her ears being torn and her head otherwise mutilated.

—A large and elegant brick house in Arm ngtownship, Indiana county, owned and pied by George Graham, was destroyed re, with nearly all it contained, on last day week. The fire is supposed to have communicated from an out oven.

—Frederick Vanderhaus, a resident of (Johnstown) and a miner by oc ion, was pinned to the earth and badly ed by a fall of slate in one of the C. I. ines, on Tuesday morning last. It is that he cannot recover, his spine be riously injured.

—Don't forget to attend the pic-nic of the Cornet Band on the 17th inst. The of the band and their accomplish friends will provide amply for the lation and gratification of all who with them on that occasion, and ertainly deserve to be handsomely aged.

Snowberger, a young man, was from his wagon on Wednesday of in consequence of his team taking running away while driving from to Freedom, Blair county, and heavily laden wagon passed over his fortunately without inflicting jury.

Board has appointed a Fourth of for the Silver Cornet band, aid Dauntless Fire Company, but as members of the band do not seem to consulted on the subject nor in a word of it until they saw it the announcement may be con slightly premature if not altogether

ask for the loan of your neigh People don't like to refuse seemingly small favor, but neverthe great bore to a man to have his borrowed before he has had time himself. The small pittance of a week will secure a newspaper can call your own and enjoy at

new railroad time table which went on the E. & C. Branch on Monday, the worst sardine in the box, inas does not connect with any train evening, and therefore deprives evening mail from Johnstown leaving this place is 6 o'clock, and 7.10 p. m., and the time of arrival, and 9.35 p. m.

Governor has approved an act recent Legislature which pro payment of costs by the county indictments for felony ignored by a as well as in all cases of convic felony, unless the party convicted paid the same, reserving to the power to levy and collect said the person found guilty of felony

Martin F. Campbell, of Munster was, on Tuesday last, chosen by and County Commissioners in to fill the unexpired term of Glass, Esq., deceased, late a mem said board. While we are free to say preferences did not lie in that di we have no doubt that Mr. Camp make a faithful, honest and accom Commissioner.

has already announced a for the coming Fourth of July liquidating the debt on the Church Name in this place. The fes will be held in the delightful pic grounds known as "Lloyd's Grove," and the arrangements will be make the coming event one of the that has ever occurred in We hope to see it well pa

boys, Hammers and Lutz, who the Court annals of this county at and who were again before his Judge Dean this week for having a church between this place and have been adopted respectively farmers residing in this neighbor in the event of their behaving the meantime a *nolle prosequi* entered in their cases at the next

—Geo. T. Swank, Esq., editor of the *Tribune*, has been appointed and confirmed postmaster at Johnstown, in place of Geo. Geddes, a one-legged soldier, removed. Won't Rome howl? Wait and see.

—On Wednesday of last week a young man named Nevin Davis was struck on the head by a piece of timber which fell from a barn in Sinking Valley, Blair county, in the erection of which he was at the time assisting, and had his skull fractured and was otherwise so seriously injured that death ensued on the following day. Deceased was aged about 21 years, resided at Shaversville, Huntingdon county, and leaves a young wife to mourn his tragic death.

—We have received the announcements of several aspirants for political honors, but have taken the liberty to withhold their publication until next week, when the time for holding the county convention will be made known and the campaign will have assumed a more definite shape. Meantime other aspirants should send in their cards, accompanied by $5 for legislative and prothonotary announcements, $3 for commissioners, and $2 for theminor offices.

—As will be seen by card elsewhere, Mrs. M. J. Riffle, who for several years filled to perfection the position of landlady at the "Mansion House," Summitville, has taken possession of the "Juniata House," Bedford, and solicits the patronage of all her Cambria county friends whom business, pleasure or impaired health may attract in that direction. Mrs. R., as many of our readers are aware, is fully competent to conduct a house at which it is always a pleasure to stop, and hence we have no hesitancy in recommending her to the patronage of every one who reads this and who may have occasion at any time to visit Bedford.

—The hop at "Belmont" on Tuesday night last, although not so well attended as Mr. Shoemaker, the worthy proprietor, and his estimable lady had reason to anticipate, nor so fully perhaps as might have been the case had a hint been given that it was to be a free offering to the invited guests, was none the less a most enjoyable affair, as it could not fail to be at so elegant and so well appointed an establishment as "Belmont." The music was fine, the dancing spirited, the repast elegant and much appreciated, and the liberality and kind efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker to render the enjoyment complete was deserving of all praise. May we soon look upon its like again.

—Wm. Walton, the man who was recently struck in the face with a stone by some person as yet undiscovered, supposed to have been one of the striking employes of the Cambria Iron Company, has again fallen into the hands of the Philistines, this time, Tuesday evening last, receiving a severe drubbing from some of the malcontents, but whether deserved or otherwise we cannot say. All parties, including Walton, were arrested next morning, but what disposition was made of them we have not yet learned. Two other affrays growing out of the labor question occurred in Johnstown the same evening, and still further and more serious trouble between the employed and unemployed is said to be anticipated.

—Hollidaysburg was visited by a severe storm of wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning on Friday afternoon last, which did considerable damage to property. The spire of St. Mary's Catholic church was struck by the subtle fluid and considerably shattered, and two little children who were looking out of the window of a residence near by at the time were somewhat stunned by the stroke. A house in Gaysport was also struck by lightning, the electric current passing down the chimney and entering a corner cupboard, where it demolished some of the dishes and burnt up a paper of smoking tobacco. Coudron's new building was also partially unroofed and several trees were blown down by the force of the wind.

—A husband and wife named Karig, who resided until recently on the ridges back of Bell's Mills, Blair county, where they had lived together in marital intercourse until they had grown gray in the service, agreed to disagree the other day, and after the usual crimination and recrimination, broke up housekeeping and parted company for good and all. Subsequently the husband broke up the furniture on his own hook with an axe, burned his step daughter's clothing, destroyed everything destroyable, and then went to the barn and demolished the door thereof, and even went so far, it is rumored, as to kill some of the cattle. Kerig could not have done much worse if his name was spelled a little differently.

—Two brothers named Miller visited the lower shops of the Pa. R. R. Co. at Altoona, on Tuesday afternoon last, in quest of work, but failing to obtain employment, one of the brothers vented his spleen on an old man named Henry Lantz, who is employed as one of the gate keepers and who sought to prevent their egress, (his orders being to allow no one to pass through the gate,) by striking him in the mouth and knocking him down, thereby cutting his lips and causing an injury to his face by coming in contact with the ground. Mr. Lantz made an information for assault and battery against the brothers, since which time the one who struck the blow has surrendered himself and entered into $500 bonds to appear and answer the charge.

—Yesterday, the feast of Corpus Christi, was very appropriately and very devoutly observed by the congregation of the Church of the Holy Name in this place. Three temporary altars were erected and beautifully decorated at three different points in the vicinity of the church, and a procession composed of Sunday school boys, pupils of Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, little girls dressed in white and bearing baskets of flowers, which were strewn along the way, altar boys, the pastor of the congregation carrying the Blessed Sacrament beneath a catafalque, the Sisters of St. Joseph and the members of the congregation, visited the several altars outside and then returned to the three altars in the interior of the church, at each and all of which prayers were recited, hymns chanted, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament imparted. The day was very fine and the ceremonies grand and impressive.

—The attendance at Court on Monday was more than usually large, the session of the Court was more than usually short—Tuesday afternoon seeing the end of it,—and as a consequence the business done was more than usually meagre. In the court of Quarter Sessions, Henry Zorn plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was fined $5 and costs. Isabella McKenna, on complaint of her husband, was tried for a like offence, but the jury, without leaving the box rendered a verdict that the defendant was insane and therefore not responsible. She will probably be sent to Dixmont at the expense of the county. A case of fornication and bastardy was also called for trial, but the defendant plead guilty and submitted to the usual penalty. In the Common Pleas, the case of John O'Leary vs. Peter Campbell was continued, the counsel for plaintiff having asked the privilege to withdraw a juror and continue the case, which was granted. The only other case tried, that of Wm. Aiken vs. Wm. Conrad, an action of replevin to recover damages for a pair of horses and harness alleged by plaintiff to have been taken from his possession by the defendant, resulted in a verdict of $370 for the plaintiff.

—Notwithstanding the apparent tardiness of our people in making preparations for the decoration of the soldiers' graves in this vicinity, the ceremonies were never more fully or more handsomely performed than on Saturday afternoon last. The participants, who included the silver cornet band, a decorating committee of thirty young ladies, the surviving soldiers of the late war bearing evergreen wreaths, the Dauntless Fire Company, the pupils of Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, the Band of Hope of the Congregational church, and a large assemblage of citizens, all under the marshalship of Mr. S. W. Davis and his aids, convened in front of the Court House, where a brief but very appropriate and able address was delivered by John S. Rhey, Esq., the orator of the day, after which the procession moved to Lloyd cemetery, from whence it returned to town and visited the Congregational and Catholic cemeteries, decorating the graves of the patriot dead in each of the respective burying grounds. The decoration of the graves at the Catholic cemetery, as announced by us last week, was also fully carried out by members of that congregation at an earlier hour of the day. Stores and other business places were closed during the afternoon services.

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—It is perhaps not generally known that the annual publication of a statement of the financial proceedings and condition of each school board in this state is required by the school law, and that it is the imperative duty of each board to comply with this provision. This published statement should be made by the *old* boards.

The department will withhold the state appropriation from all districts that fail to make the annual public statement. In order to receive the amount appropriated by the state to each school district, the presidents of the respective boards must appear before a justice of the peace and swear or affirm to the following: "That the schools have been open and in operation, according to the requirements of the school law, for the term of five months during the school year; that no teacher has been employed for or had any charge of any of the schools in the district during the year specified, who had not at the time a valid certificate from the county superintendent; that the accounts of the district treasurer and tax collectors for the year specified have been settled, and statements in full of the financial operations of the district published according to law." This affidavit made by the president must be countersigned by the secretary, both officers of the old board, and together with the annual district report, must be forwarded by the new board to the proper county superintendent.

The section of law requiring an annual statement is as follows: "It shall be the duty of the board of directors to publish an annual statement of the amount of moneys received and expended, and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district, in not less than ten written or printed handbills, to be put up in the most public places in the district."

In preparing this statement, minute details of all items need not be given.

Secretaries will find a convenient and suitable form of the required annual statement of the district accounts on pages 194 and 196 of the late copy of School Laws and Decisions.

DUTY OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—Those interested should not lose sight of the fact that a law has been passed by the legislature requiring the auditors of the several townships, boroughs, and cities, immediately after their annual meeting on the first Monday in June, to advertise in one or more county papers, an itemized annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor, and school directors, for the year preceding the annual settlement for their respective districts. Said advertisements are to be published within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the town clerk, in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of quarter sessions, which will be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof. Provided, that where two of said offices shall be exercised by the same person, only one statement shall be required. Also provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law, which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and the school directors, to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in their respective localities. For neglecting or refusing to comply with this act the auditors shall pay a fine of twenty dollars, to be recovered by law, as debts of a similar amount are recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school directors on the complaint of any tax-paying citizen. Said penalty to be paid into the school treasury of the district.

—Prof. A. L. Guss, editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, was made the recipient of a grand ovation on the occasion of his discharge from jail on Decoration day, where he had been incarcerated for the period of forty days for publishing some unpalatable truths about a certain doctor, his immediate friends and the soldiers' orphans vieing with each other in doing honor to one whom they evidently consider an innocent and much persecuted man. He was escorted from the jail by his counsel and two of the soldiers' orphans, one of whom was Miss Annie E. Jones, of this place, and immediately upon his reappearance in the outer world an elegant wreath of beautiful flowers was thrown around his neck, he was conducted to a carriage, a procession was formed, two bands of music discoursed sweet melody, flags were flaunted, and a grand triumphal march inaugurated, after which speeches were made, great rejoicing indulged in, and last but far from least, a purse of $441.50 was presented to him by his Cassville friends. Thus stands the radical fight in Huntingdon at present writing, one faction being as determined to sustain Guss as the other is seemingly intent on making a martyr of him, regardless of his guilt or innocence. Among them be it—it's none of our funeral.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is very strongly recommended by the Medical Faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence as may be seen from the following testimonial:

ATLANTA, Ill., July 14th, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use six or seven around me left off all doctors and other medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors but could not sit up but for a few minutes at one time. I beggod of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half of the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

MRS. THOMAS MCFARLAND.

—We see it announced that another daily paper, to be called the *Evening Mirror*, is shortly to make its debut in Altoona, with Messrs. Siep, Akers & Co. as editors and proprietors. We certainly wish our young friends abundant prosperity in their new venture—in fact whole *Akers* of greenbacks—but if Altoona can stand another daily paper, or another daily paper can stand Altoona, we miss our guess wofully. It has already one of the liveliest little dailies in the commonwealth, and yet we don't think it is netting its proprietors more than $40,000 a year—in a horn!

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St. Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

THE MAGIC INKSTAND.—This gem of an invention, so useful, valuable, and in every way unsurpassed in the quality of its ink, is enjoying an immense sale in this country. By adding water you get the very best quality of ink, which the most powerful acid will not eat out. Get one and see for yourself. Sold at two (2) dollars by all stationers or by mail from R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co., New York.

—Don't think of passing by the store of Myers & Lloyd in quest of dry goods, dress goods, notions, groceries, etc., unless you are fully determined to go further and fare worse. All that any one could desire is variety and elegance of goods and cheapness of price may be found in great profusion at the mammoth store of Myers & Lloyd, who know how to secure custom by deserving it.

Communication.

CROYLE TWP., May 25, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—I see in your last issue another communication from the mouth-piece of the South Fork cut-worms. Judging from the weakness of his assertions, "B. E. R." must have had an overdose of cut-worms, and as a consequence his stomach has become bilious, the result of the aforesaid cut-worms feeding on young corn and other "yarbs." I am pleased to see, however, by the tone of "B. E. R.'s" last epistle, that secessionism is on the wane at South Fork, notwithstanding its great medium has pawned the most precious part of his being in the effort to establish the as good as lost cause.

"B. E. R." seems to be very anxious to find out what I know about the camp at Burk's mill, etc. I have no knowledge of such a camp ever having been in existence, and I am confident that none of Croyle township's bravo sons ever knew of any camp except those on Southern soil, where they did their duty faithfully. I know of only a few men who were drafted and who sought to avoid the responsibility. One of these went to Washington, where Union propensities were strong, and saw President Lincoln himself, who had him relieved on the ground of insanity; another reported, and when asked by the examining surgeon if he claimed exemption, said that he did on the plea of having no teeth behind. Still another one unfortunately got one of his great toes in a cutting-box, but still served out his time. All the other men of Croyle who were drafted or who voluntarily entered the army responded without a murmur, and many of them have recorded their deeds of valor in their own blood on Southern battle-fields. They never were in the rebel camp at Burk's saw-mill, nor anywhere else except where duty called them.

"B. E. R." charges our entepnising and *Union-loving* village of Summerhill with entertaining secession proclivities. Summerhill, be it known, is one of the oldest towns in the county, and the citizens of the township and of the town in question have always lived on the most friendly and peaceable terms. And so it is today, but having become a place of considerable business notoriety and possessing a more than sufficiently numerous and constantly increasing population of permanent citizens, it is quite natural that Summerhill should desire to become a borough, especially as more stringent local laws are needed to protect its people and its property from the depredations of the South Fork rebels who have so lately seceded.

I am also charged by the same writer with being a nondescript, which is of course a false charge; and yet, I would rather be a nondescript than a transcript from the rebel dockets. He also wishes to know what I am crying about. The reason is this. I would much rather fight rebels with powder and lead than with pen and ink, but as I can't have my own way about it just now, of course I feel like blubbering.

The invitation to dine with him on brimstone stew (whiskey stew is no doubt what he meant, as the effects and results are the same in the long run,) comes with good grace from "B. E. R." and yet I am constrained to decline the kind invitation, inasmuch as I do not like to go so far South to dine with no better company than South Fork cut-worms and their rebel mediums.

"B. E. R." throws out some hints about prosecuting the war, which hints he will no doubt act upon until, like his great chief Jeff. Davis, he finds himself so unpleasantly situated that he will be forced to come back into the Union disguised in female apparel. May this, however, be "B. E. R.'s" last ditch, and may he be swamped in the effort to leap it.

The cut-worm apologist also charges me with being mad. Well, I can stand it as well as St. Paul, who had to contend with beasts and false accusers, and rebels in general, who likewise charged him with being mad.

"B. E. R." does not think well of my friends Ogline & Co., which may be accounted for by the fact that they were all strong Union men and strictly temperate in their habits, and they made treason very odious to the rebels.

"B. E. R." quotes very freely from the sayings of a Hard Shell Baptist preacher who lives on the Mississippi river and is the captain of a flat-boat generaly laden with whisky and other bad spirits, and the members of whose church are soapsticks and low curses of that ilk.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that as "B. E. R's" communication was exceedingly thin—very much like unto the chicken broth which a hotel guest on one occasion handed back to one of the waiters with the request that he would allow the rooster to wade thro' it two or three more times. I have saw fit to reply in much the same strain, and now pause to afford my friend an opportunity to wade through his own slop a sufficient number of times to bring it up to the same consistency as the dirty hodge-podge heretofore served up by him.

Yours, &c., C. & H.

Local Correspondence.

WILMORE, June 2, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—Your correspondent was by special invitation present on Sunday, 24th ult., at the reunion of the family of Mrs. Chas. B. Kennedy, of Freeport, Pa., formerly of Hemlock, this county. Mrs. K. having expressed a desire to see her children together once more, the day above mentioned was set apart for that purpose. As many of your readers are acquainted with the family and as the re-union was a remarkable one in many respects, I trust an account thereof will not be out of place in the columns of the FREEMAN. Of the family, there were present J. H. Kennedy, his wife and three children, of Adamsburg, this county, Porter D. and Andrew Gibbs Kennedy, of Freeport, engineers on the West Penn. R. R.; Chas. Denny, wife and three children, of Allegheny city; Mrs. J. J. Krise and her two children, of St. Augustine, Cambria county, (Dr. J. J. Krise having been prevented by professional duties from attending); Thomas L. Parrish, wife and three children, of Altoona; John McCormick wife and son, of Wilmore; Miss Maud Kennedy, Miss Lizzie Kennedy, and Miss Jennie Stanley Kennedy, (an adopted daughter of Mrs. K.) of Freeport, and Mr. Thos. H. Porter (nephew and foster-son of Mrs. Kennedy) and his wife, of Springdale. Among the other relatives and especial friends we noticed Miss Magdalen Kennedy, of Wilkinsburg, Miss Kate O'Keefe, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Thos. McDermott, of Butler, and Mr. S. Shultz, of Oil City. When the original family, eleven in number, had congregated together, for the first time in many years, on Saturday evening, they repaired to a photograph gallery and had a family picture taken, to be preserved as a souvenir of the event. On the return, "Home, Sweet Home!" was sung to music on the piano by Miss Maud Kennedy, accompanied by a string band, Jennie S. Kennedy especially distinguishing herself as soprano. Jennie is only ten years old, yet, as a pianist and vocalist, I have never met one of her age to surpass her. After the song, the company participated in the terpsichorean fling, and then listened to another song with Gibbs at the piano, Mr. S. Shultz and Port. sustaining tenor and bass in an artistic manner, as they did, also, a duet immediately afterwards. On Sunday the family and friends partook of a sumptuous dinner, at which Father Nolan, the worthy pastor of Freeport, honored the party by his presence. Monday found us on the home stretch, well pleased with the re-union and hoping to meet all who were present at a like gathering in the near future.

A teamster whose name I failed to learn, while engaged in hauling lumber from Milliken's mill, broke through the bridge on the North Branch of the Conemaugh, near this place, with a large load of maple lumber, on Friday last. Only the hind carriage of the wagon went down, the driver, fortunately escaped with a slight sprain of the back. This bridge, like most of the bridges in this locality, has been in a dilapidated condition for several years past.

Potato bugs are on the wing as thick as bees at present writing.

The Catholic church in this place is to be roofed with slate early the present summer.

Yours, truly, SCRIBO.

[ORIGINAL.]

TRUST NOT HIM.

He that is so blind to judge mankind
By a single erring man—
Who will say to you, there's none so true,
But'll fool you if they can:
Trust not him!

Though his talk is fine, his jewels shine
Bright as the stars above;
Or pretends to be a friend to thee,
'Tis something else than love.
Trust not him!

If you have a few good friends and true,
And he will tell you then
All they want's your pelf, 'tis by himself
He judges better men:
Trust not him!

For man's ne'er true who will tell you
That every man's a thief:
If you him believe, he will deceive
And bring you soon to grief.
Trust not him!

H. E. C.

OUR COURT HOUSE.—Following is the report of the Grand Jury in reference to the condition of the above named institution:

The Grand Jury having visited the Court House building, especially the offices of the Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, Commissioners and Treasurer, do unanimously condemn the vaults and cases in which are kept the records of said offices and of the county as entirely unsafe and unfit for the proper preservation of said records and papers, either as security against fire or loss in other ways. We also find that the said offices are not of sufficient size for the transaction of the business being done; but more especially is it necessary to have thoroughly fire-proof vaults in which to keep the records and papers of the county.

HOWARD J. ROBERTS, Foreman.

AWAY into the bewitching hours of night swing the gates on High street and parts adjacent. But, oh!

While the moon shines bright 'tis their delight,
Over the gate *a la* tete-a-tete;
They are willing then, at the hour of ten,
To give each other a kiss or two.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE BUILDING, 113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

New Embroideries
—AND—
WHITE GOODS!
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Latest Styles Ladies' and Children's
Hats and Bonnets
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
Ribbons and Flowers,
A most complete variety, just opened.
SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.
of all sizes, styles and qualities, at unusually low prices. A full stock of
KID GLOVES,
all colors and sizes, as low as 75 cts. per pair.
Half Hand Gloves!
FOR GARDEN WEAR.
NEW WHITE GOODS.
NAINSOOK AND JACONET MUSLIN,
SWISS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS,
WHITE AND COLORED P. K.'S,
Lawns, Hamburg Edgings, Towels, &c.
PERCALES, for Summer Suits, very cheap.
The Celebrated "RIVERSIDE" HAT
IN WHITE AND BLACK STRAW.
Mourning Bonnets, Hats and Veils
ALWAYS IN STOCK, AT
Geis, Foster & Quinn's,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

All the New Goods of the Season!
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
CARPET:
Stair and Hall Brussels Carpet.
Three-Ply CARPET.
EXTRA SUPER CARPET.
VENETIAN and GIRTHING CARPET.
Ingrain Carpet, all wool.
COTTAGE CARPET FROM 25 CENTS UP.
Mattings and Door Rugs.
Floor Oil Cloths 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 wide; Stair Oil Cloths and Table Oil Cloths; Window Shades at prices to suit everybody.
PRINTS AT 6 CENTS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY GOODS!!

The attention of the ladies is invited to our Retail Millinery Department. Having engaged a first-class Milliner from the East and being constantly in receipt of the latest and handsomest styles, we are prepared to suit all tastes and meet all pecuniary circumstances.

NEW DRESS GOODS
OF FINEST QUALITIES.

Country merchants will find it to their INTEREST to call and examine our stock. We can fill their orders in Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery at the same prices they would have to pay in the east, and thus save freight and traveling expenses.

WHOLESALE ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
Geis, Foster & Quinn's,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

MEETING OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet in the Grand Jury room, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 8th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting one person to represent Cambria county in the next Democratic State Convention and to appoint conferees to meet like conferees from Blair county to choose a Senatorial delegate to said convention. Also, to transact such other business as the interests of the party may demand.

WM. H. SECHLER, Ch. Dem. Co. Com.
Ebensburg, May 12, 1874.

THINK before you speak what you shall speak, why you should speak, to whom you shall speak about what you are to speak, what will come from what you may speak, what may be the benefit of what you may speak, and, lastly, who may be listening to what you may speak. In speaking about the elegant stock of spring and summer clothing at Jas. J. Murphy's Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, you need not be so particular about guarding your tongue, however, for so long as you speak the truth this popular house, with its superb stock and cheap prices, will not suffer by what you may speak.

NATURE has smiled, o'er the desert earth a thousand beauties burst to sudden birth; the flowery fields, the richly-blooming trees, the warbling birds, and health-inspiring breeze, the babbling streams which through the meadows glide, or, bounding, sparkle from the mountain side, form a sweet picture which can only pall when compared with clothing bought at Oak Hall, which is beautiful in appearance, splendid in fit, reliable and durable in make and texture, and cheaper in price than can be found elsewhere. S. J. Hess & Bro., 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

HYMENEAL.

DEMPSEY—BENDER.—Married, on Tuesday last, at St. Bartholomew's (Catholic) church, Wilmore, by Rev. H. McHugh, Mr. JOHN DEMPSEY, of Gallitzin, and Miss KATE BENDER, of Washington township.

OBITUARY.

LITZINGER.—Died, at the residence of Mr. Henry McMullen, in Johnstown, on the 29th ult., ANNIE, daughter of James and Elizabeth Litzinger, of Clearfield township, aged 24 years.

No higher testimony to the worth and virtue of the deceased need be given than that conveyed in the brief words spoken by Father McEnrue, before her mortal remains were consigned to their final resting place: "Her's was a life of piety without ostentation—one that might serve as a model for any young lady in the congregation." Of her many endearing qualities and rare personal beauty it is needless to speak. By those who knew and loved her in life they cannot soon be forgotten. May she rest in peace. M.

PFIESTER.—Died, in Allegheny township, on Friday last, Mr. Joseph Pfiester, aged about 50 years.

McMEAL.—Died, very suddenly, in Strongstown, Indiana county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. CATHARINE McMEAL, aged about 68 years.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received for the erection of a frame addition, 42x80 feet and three stories high, to Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, in this place, until Saturday, June 20th, inst. These proposals are to be for the work alone, and are not to include cost of materials. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of Rev. R. C. CHRISTY, to whom proposals should be directed.
Ebensburg, June 5, 1874.-3t.

JUNIATA HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

This well known House has recently been leased by the undersigned, who, having had many years' experience in keeping a first-class hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

Arrangements will be made by which guests can be furnished with meals at any hour.

TERMS—$1.50 PER DAY; $10 PER WEEK.
Boarders taken by the Day, Week, Month or Year.
MARY J. RIFFLE.
Bedford, June 5, 1874.-3m.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT with the SUPERVISORS of ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP for the year 1873:

HENRY BEHE, Sup'r, in acc't with Allegheny Tp.

DR.
April 13, 1874—To amount of duplicate $642.42
" " —To order of this date 11.32—$653.74

CR.
By work done by taxables........ $528.04
" exonerations........ 22.08
" 56 days' work at $1.50 per day.... 84.00
" work done with his own team.... 8.62
" am't paid for repairing scoop.... 1.00—$653.74

ANTHONY M'COY, Sup'r, in acc't with Alleg'ny Tp.

DR.
April 13, 1874—To amount of duplicate $439.39
" " —To order of this date 70.56—$506.95

CR.
By am't of work done by taxables.. $377.27
" exonerations........ 2.18
" 77 days' work at $1.50 per day.. 115.50
" amount paid for publishing Auditors' report for 1873 .... 6.00—$500.95

We, the undersigned Auditors, do certify that the above is a correct statement of settlement with the Supervisors of Allegheny Township.

JNO. A. McMULLEN,
JOSEPH TOMLINSON, } Auditors.
JOHN C. BRADLEY,
Attest—JOSEPH HOGUE, Twp. Clerk. [6-5.-3t.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID YOUNGKEN, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of White township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN H. FISKE,
White Twp., May 22, 1874-6t. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary have been granted to me on the estate of EDWARD GLASS, Esq., late of Ebensburg borough, deceased. Those owing said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, properly proven, for settlement.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Executor.
Ebensburg, May 8, 1874.-6t.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
Prof. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK
On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Powers, &c.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philad'a, Pa.

SAVE FIFTY DOLLARS
THE NEW FLORENCE.
PRICE, $20 below } any other first-class
VALUE, $30 above } Sewing Machine.
SAVED, $50 by buying the FLORENCE.
Every machine warranted.
Special terms to clubs and dealers.
Send for circulars to the
Florence S. M. Co., Florence, Mass.,
or S. M. Cain & Co.,
No. 8, 6th Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

E. K. Thompson's Sweet Worm Powders are doing more good than tongue can tell or pen write in relieving children and adults of intestinal parasites or worms. Children seven months old have discharged *large worms* after a few doses. Not injurious in the least. Pleasant to take, containing no calomel. Put up in glass vials, with name of proprietor blown in glass. Enquire of your Druggist, and take nothing else; or send to E. K. THOMPSON & CO., Titusville, Pa., Box 1185. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Nov. 8, 1871.—E. K. Thompson's DANDELION and MANDRAKE PILLS have acted like a charm in curing sick headache, pain in the bones, cold and constipation of the bowels, and induced a well regulated action of the liver. CHAS. RUST. Druggists and dealers should send for list and prices

1874. LIGHT RUNNING "DOMESTIC."

This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is paid for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO., N. Y.
Ladies, send for elegant Fashion Book.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMP'Y
OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.
CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.
Will negotiate LOANS on IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon.
Interest - - 12 per Cent. per Annum.
Collection of Principal and Interest Guaranteed.
Principal and interest payable in New York if desired. Send for circulars. Address
GEO. A. MOORE, Sec'y, Leavenworth, Kansas.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER AND DRILL in good territory. HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS FROM GOVERNORS OF IOWA, ARKANSAS AND DAKOTA. Catalogues free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISERS send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for their 84-page Pamphlet, showing cost of advertising.

SEE! BEHOLD!!
PRESIDENT GRANT'S opposition to inflation does not of course prevent
JOHN F. BARNES,
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA CLOTHING HOUSE, JOHNSTOWN,
From inflating his immense stock of Clothing, which now embraces the finest assortment of Men's Youth's and Boy's Clothing, as well as Hats, Caps, Shirts and Furnishing Goods to be found in any Clothing Store in the State. Below please find reduced price list of a few articles embraced in his stock:

Men's Cottonade Suits, only	$5 00
Men's Cassimere Suits, only	8 00
Men's Fine Black Suits, only	14 00
Men's Fine Diagonal Suits, only	16 00
Men's Linen Suits, only	3 00

Boys' Suits from $3 upwards.

Having bought goods very low I am enabled to sell the same for cash at prices that will readily astonish everybody. Call early and see for yourselves. Remember the place,

NO. 91 FRANKLIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Directly opposite the Post Office.
Johnstown, May 15, 1874-6t.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at June Term, A. D. 1874:

SECOND WEEK.

Cambria Iron Company	vs.	Christy.
James	vs.	The Cambria Mining and Manufact'ng Co.
James	vs.	Westbrook.
Haven & Co	vs.	McLaughlin et. al.
Klinely	vs.	Gill.
Straus	vs.	Tiley.
Warner	vs.	Laughein.
Elliott	vs.	Marlett.
Todd	vs.	Humphreys.
Kinney	vs.	Schwaderer.
Reese Adm'r	vs.	Makin.
Levy Endorsee	vs.	Apple.
Levy, use of	vs.	Apple.
Williams	vs.	Lloyd.
Paul	vs.	Davis.
Rupe	vs.	Styner's Executors.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, May 4, 1874.-3t.

NOTICE.—Having loaned the following described property to Charles Dishart, of Carroll township, all persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with the same in any manner whatsoever: 2 mares and 1 sucking colt, 2 cows, 2 calves, 4 head hogs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 sled, 1 plough, 1 shovel plow, 1 harrow, 1 mower and reaper, 3 sets heavy harness, 1 set buggy harness, lot of log chains, 1 cook stove and pipe, 1 table, six chairs, 1 sink, 1 mantel clock, 1 corner cupboard, 1 sewing machine, 2 beds and bedding, 1 stand, 1 rocking chair and all other articles in house of said Charles Dishart.

EMANUEL DISHART.
Carroll Twp., May 22, 1874.-3t.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy
FOR ALL
THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of *every school*. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. IT CURES,—*not by abruptly stopping the cough*—but by dissolving the phlegm and *assisting nature* to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *seated* CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.

2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.

3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. *It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.*

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great *American Dyspepsia Pills* and WORM SUGAR DROPS have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 232 N. Second St., Philad'a.

LAST CHANCE
FOR
AN EASY FORTUNE!
FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY of KENTUCKY
JULY 31st, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000

Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash........ $2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22 1-2 Tickets for	1,000 00

For Tickets or information, Address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.,
or THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents,
May 29-4t 609 Broadway, New York.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following applications for License have been filed in the Prothonotary's Office and will be presented at the ensuing term of Court, which convenes in Ebensburg on MONDAY, the 1ST DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1874:

TAVERN.

Chest Springs Borough—John Litzinger, S. A. McGough.
Chest Township—Thomas Ott, George Crook.
Croyle Township—Andrew Adams, Jos. S. Paul, Frank Kurtz, Michael Gates.
Carrolltown Borough—Andrew H. Haug, Paul Ellwanger, Lawrence Schroth.
Carroll Township—Joseph Yahner.
Clearfield Twp.—Harry Marlett, John Swires, James F. McMullin.
Ebensburg Borough—John Fitzharris, Michael Latterner, West Ward; Linton & Son, East Ward.
Gallitzin Borough—M. McMorris, John Woods, W. D. Macomber.
Gallitzin Township—Matthew Dignum, Margaret Cane.
Summitville Bor.—Christian Reich, Wm. Linton, John E. Boland.
Susquehanna Twp.—Peter W. Helfrick, Luke A. Platt.
Wilmore Borough—George Wenderoth, Valentine Malizia, Joseph Horner.
Washington Township—Geo. W. Mullin, Christopher Robine, Jacob S. Kiel.

EATING HOUSE.

Carrolltown Bor.—Julius Stich, Henry Blum.
Loretto Bor.—Florien Bengele, Francis X. Hald.
Summitville Borough—George J. Swaderer.
Wilmore Borough—John Schroth, P. F. Kirby.
Gallitzin Borough—M. F. Kelly.
Washington Township—Mark B. McLaughlin, John P. Parrish.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, May 4, 1874.-4t.

OLENA!
The best Oil in the world for machinery.
It will not chill.
It will not gum.
It is equal to the best Lard Oil.
If you have any kind of Machinery, ask for OLENA; and if you cannot buy it at home, send for a circular and price list to
PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,
OIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
No. 360 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,
Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

LAND for SALE.
I will sell at Private Sale, at a low price,
52 Acres Timber Land,
situated in White township, Cambria county, Pa., the same being part of what is known as the
JEREMIAH MOSHER TRACT,
adjoining lands of Joseph Fry, Miles Davis, Rob't Stewart and John Glasgow.

Parties wishing to purchase will please call on or address JAMES F. MILLIKEN, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

P. S. Any information that will lead to the conviction of any person cutting timber on the above tract will be liberally rewarded. [5-17.-6t.]

Ebensburg
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market prices paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 21, 1873.-tf.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their advantage to call on or address me.

Correspondence in either English or German solicited. [Sept. 26, 1873.-tf.]

Training of Children.

A pity that so many children should be spoiled by lack of discipline! Naturally, children enjoy being good. They are never so happy as when they are obedient and amiable. We think, too, that nothing is easier than to have them so, and the harsh measures to which some people are quick to resort to that end, if they could see themselves with our eyes, would seem to them humiliating exhibitions of their own weakness. Without self-control, the person who attempts to control a child is very likely to fail lamentably. Oddly enough, the people who never in their lives possessed a particle of fitness for so delicate a task, are the very people who are possessed of a desire to show their mismanagement in places where it is sure to be seen. Materfamilias, weak and indulgent, cannot understand why her children should be voted a nuisance at a hotel table, though Kittie, reaching for the butter, upsets Nellie's coffee cup. Children must be taught table etiquette—not by servants, but by yourself, madam. The nameless grace which belongs to a cultivated person cannot be learned from a servant or from a manual of etiquette. It comes by degrees. So, madam, if you are shocked when your little girl puts her knife into her mouth, and helps herself to berries with her own spoon, you need not be, if you have allowed her during several years to eat with Bridget at the nursery table. What else could you expect? Children are reproductions of the world around them; and if, to save yourself trouble, you let that world be made of the ignorant and the repulsive, you reap what you have sown when you have a harvest of bad habits to uproot and destroy.

Victims of Fashion.

We have too much faith in the common sense of the fair sex to believe that the majority of them lay health as a willing sacrifice at the shrine of fashion; but a story is told of a lovely girl of eighteen, whose figure was inclined to plumpness, that she one day fainted in the street. "In trying to restore her," says a friend, "I loosened her dress, and what do you think I found? Corsets so tightly drawn that a full respiration was impossible. I removed them, and found that the girl's ribs actually lapped!" On being remonstrated with, the foolish child admitted that she tried to render her waist small enough to meet the requirements of fashion. Oh, what utter folly this all is! As if there is anything really beautiful in a figure pinched to represent the letter V! We are glad to know that the woman of the day is cultivating higher artistic taste, and isn't ashamed to have a waist proportionate to her shoulders. It is not considered graceful or fashionable now to wear tight dresses. A few women cling to the false idea of a female model figure, and still prefer to go about ready to "break in two," with blue noses, black rims around their eyes, crows' feet growing deeper and thicker every day and extremely red hands, unless they drink vinegar and eat chalk, starch and slate pencils to dry up their vulgar red blood. But the really stylish, graceful, glowing, beautiful woman, wears loose corsets and exceedingly comfortable dresses with plenty of breathing room. So far, so good. We hope to welcome the day when the stiff corset will be wholly abandoned, and woman shall appear in all her alluring, untrameled grace of form.

Calumny.

The rules of politeness are never at variance with the principles of morality. Whatever is really impolite is really immoral. We have no right to offend people with our manners or conversation. We have no right to deal with or be influenced by gossip about the people we meet. Their private affairs are none of our business. If we believe a man to be unfit company for us, then we must not invite him; but if we should happen to meet him where he has been invited by others, we must treat him with civility. If we know a man or woman to be a grave offender, we must not think of using that knowledge to injure him or her, unless we know it is absolutely needful for the protection of others. The greatest and best men in the world have more or less been assailed with calumny. The purest and noblest do not always escape it. We cannot see any way to investigate—as a rule we must disregard—all slanders. Where very great offences become notorious, the offenders must always be excommunicated. In all of the other cases we must give every one the benefit of a doubt; also apply charitable constructions, live and hope for the best, and consider every one innocent until he is proven guilty, as we would otherwise often find that we had spoken too hastily.

Clean Teeth.

If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentifrices which are sold at fabulous prices are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad, soft tooth-brush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principal article for keeping the teeth clean is a toothpick—a soft goose quill—which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and, if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from between the teeth what the toothpick may have left.

Keep ready money on hand if you can. No matter if it is only a little sum. If it is only sufficient for the current expenses, it is a great convenience, to say the least. Any one who has tried and compared the credit with the cash system, will readily admit the correctness of the above remark. When you buy for cash you generally get things cheaper—get better weight and measure, and all the favors the dealer can extend to his patrons. On the chronic credit system, the matter is usually reversed. If you try to avoid credit by borrowing, you improve matters very little if any. Hence we give this advice, "Turn an honest penny" whenever you can, and always have sufficient money on hand to meet your small engagements.

Well Made Clothing,
For Men of ALL Sizes.
For the Big Boys.
For LITTLE Boys.
OAK HALL, AT THE
NOW ON HAND
THE
HAND-SOMEST STOCK
OF
SPRING CLOTHING
WE EVER HAD.
For Cash paid IN HAND we will sell below the Market rate, and Guarantee every article or return money.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Cor. of 6th & Market Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
HAND-Y to the Ferries and the Principal Hotels and R. R. Depots.

W.D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain FURNITURE! AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS.

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES At E. J. MILLS' CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1,'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM. Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1873.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. Saddles and Harness made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER..............WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-15.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Attorney-at-Law, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

No. 4 CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Loretto Marble Works.

PRICES REDUCED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS; also, Designs for Scotch Granite Monuments. We desire to invite the attention of the public to our beautiful Designs for Monuments and Tombstones, made of the very best Italian and American Marbles, and which will be furnished at as low rates as similar work can be obtained in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, and work shipped to any point at our risk. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Remember that our designs and our work will compare favorably with any in the State. WILKINSON & KELLY.

Loretto, March 13, 1874.-tf.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

MAXIMS FOR WORKING MEN.—A good advertisement for a working man is a seat in church.

The savings-bank is a safe debtor.

Fifty cents for a good lecture is better than half that sum for a circus.

Dress neatly. A well-clothed man commands favor and respect, while one in slovenly attire can hardly borrow his neighbor's saw-horse.

If you wish to personally comprehend the completeness of the old adage—a fool and his money are soon parted—buy a lottery ticket.

Never sacrifice money for what people will say. It is better to buy a fair piece of beef for fifteen cents a pound and leave the sirloin for some other man who would buy your kind except for the name.

The man is always most honored who is most excellent in what he undertakes. It is better to saw wood well than to plead law poorly.

Be honest; a stove cold is better than hot with stolen fuel.

The laboring man holds the same relation to the merchant, manufacturer, attorney, physician and minister, that the locomotive does to a train of elegant and well-filled cars—they would stand still forever if the engine did not move them.

There is many an honest, hard-working poor man who rises himself and calls his family before sunrise three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. In nine cases out of ten, when his children arrive at his age, they will be called by servants.

A meerschaum pipe and bank-book always quarrel, and the upshot of the encounter generally is, that one puts the other out of doors.

Work harder at drilling rocks, for instance, if your employer never visits you than if he frequently does. He will know of your faithfulness when he pays for the drills.

The poverty of childhood is more frequently than otherwise the stepping-stone to wealth.—*Money and How to Make It.*

DIGEST OF THE FISH LAW.—The Lewistown *Gazette* vouches for the correctness of the following digest of the fish law—the which "fish hawks" will do well to read, inwardly digest, and obey:

It is unlawful to catch shad in the Susquehanna or its tributaries between June 16 and August 10, under penalty of five dollars for each one so caught.

It is unlawful to catch fish below any dam which has no schute or fish ladders, the half mile clause not applying to such dams.

It is unlawful to fish at any time with fish baskets, kiddles, eel wiers or racks in any stream in this State.

It is unlawful to fish with seine, set net, fyke net or net of any other description, the meshes of which are less than ten inches, between June 15 and August 10, in any stream.

It is unlawful to fish for trout except for some purpose of propagation or scientific investigation, in any other manner than with hook and line.

It is unlawful to fish for salmon and speckled trout between April 1 and August 5; speckled trout only to be caught by hook and line. It is unlawful to catch, kill, sell or have in possession salmon trout or lake trout between October 1 and March 1.

It is unlawful to place a cet net across any canal, rivulet or creek in the State.

It is unlawful to fish for black bass, pike, or pickerel in any otherr manner than with hook and line or scroll; and only with hook and line, or scroll, between June 1 and March 1, except when taking them alive for stocking other water.

It is unlawful to fish at any time in any inland water (such as a creek, river, or other stream) in this State inhabited by black bass or speckled trout with a net of any kind the meshes of which are less than three inches.

It is unlawful to fish with seines or nets in any place where the water has been partly or wholly drawn off, or to fish in any way by drawing off any water.

It is unlawful to use set liner in any stream inhabited by speckled trout.

There is nothing in the several acts of 1873, to preven the setting of outlines, in any stream not inhabited by speckled trout; subject to the foregoing restrictions as to the time of fishing and the species of fish caught.

A CAT STORY.—The following cat story is told by a correspondent of *Land and Water*: "I was calling at the house of a friend, at Bredwardine, in Herefordshire, where I witnessed the most singular behavior of a favorite cat. I must first mention that my friend told me that they had wondered very much after their five o'clock tea, that the cream left in a small jug disappeared, without their being able to find out how. They suspected the cat, but did not know how she could do it, as the mouth of the jug was too small for her to lap it, and there were no marks of spilt milk on the tray. They determined to watch, and one day they discovered the clever manner in which the robbery was accomplished. My friend said she would allow me to witness the performance, though it was not a good plan to encourage the cat's theft. She placed a handkerchief on the rug and put the cream jug on it, and called the cat to the spot, who sat down and commenced her operations in the most graceful manner imaginable, dipping her paw into the narrow mouth of the cream ju. She went on dipping her paw in this manner until the jug was empty, when she set to work to clean her paw and face thoroughly, and was evidently conversant with her genteel method of drinking cream."

—Everybody is kindly invited to read this written by some fellow who and a level head but whose name, alas—but what's in a name? Here it is: Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is a duty—please stop my"—whisky? "Oh, no; times are not hard enough for that. But here is something else that costs me a large amount of money every year. Please stop my"—tobacco, cigars, and snuff? "No, no, not these; but I must retrench somewhere; please stop my"—ribbons, jewelry, ornaments and trinkets? "No, not at all; pride must be fostered, if times are ever so hard; but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction—please stop my"—tea, coffee, and needless and unhealthy luxuries? "No, no, no, not these, I cannot think of such a sacrifice; I must think of something else. Ah! I have it now. My paper costs me t-w-o dollars a year. I must save that. Please stop my paper! That will carry me through the panic easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy—especially in the matter of brains."

TO DESTROY INSECTS.—Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insiсtitude. It will destroy red and black ants, cookroaches, spiders, chintz bugs and all the crawling pests that infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush while nearly boiling hot to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor of the skirting or mop boards if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If in whitewashing a ceiling plenty of alum is added to the lime it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar boxes and barrels can be freed from ants by drawing a white chalk mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it, but a continuous chalk line half an inch in width will set their depredations at naught.

—By a blunder, the game law of 1873 allowed the killing of squirrels after the 4th of July. This has been corrected by a supplement to the law approved 17th of April, 1874, and the squirrel law is now as follows: "No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any gray, black, or fox squirrel, *between the 1st day of January and 1st day of September*, in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel so killed or had in possession."

—An agriculturitt says that he grows peaches without stones by turning the tops of the trees down, cutting off the ends, sticking them into the ground, and fastening them with sticks. In a year or two these tops will take root; when well rooted cut off the branches, connecting these reversed and rooted branches with the tree proper, and this reversed peach tree will produce fine peaches without stones. The same experiment may be tried with plums, cherries and currants.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—TO—

CASH BUYERS

—AT THE—

Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;

TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! of my own manufacture;

HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware of all kind, in great variety;

WOOD and WILLOW WARE beyond description;

CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.

Family Groceries, such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars. Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.

GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos, Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than evrr offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS, Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

A CARD. EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,

July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

Portage NAIL WORKS,

Duncansville, Blair Co., Pa.

NAILS.

THE above Works, being again operated by the undersigned, offers to the trade a full supply of their justly celebrated NAILS at lowest prices.

JOHN MUSSELMAN.

Duncansville, March 13, 1874.-3m.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING STOVES, Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, etc.

☞ Price in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILLSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

B. T. Babbitt's PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, OR LYE,

Of Double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 one lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German for making hard and soft soap with this Potash accompany each package. B. T. BABBITT,

[4-17.-2m.] 64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

TEA. AGENTS WANTED.

TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for Circular. Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

The Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher, editor, of Oct. 25th last, says: "Parties wishing to get orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The New York Weekly Tribune, of Sept. 3d, says: "All 'Granges' should write Rob't Wells for circulars."

The Scythe, of Sept. 20th, says: "Rob't Wells is thoroughly reliable." [4-17.-2m.]

16 The Oldest Establishment. 16

B. J. Williams, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES

At low prices. STORE SHADES Made and *Lettered* to order. BLINDS REPAINTED and TRIMMED to look equal to new. Plain SHADES of the NEWEST *tints*, with *fringe to match*, hung with *patent self-balance spring fixture. Lace Curtains, Lambrequins of elegant designs, Gilt and Walnut Cornices, Upholstery Goods, &c.*

16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.

April 17, 1874.-3m.

WEST STREET HOTEL

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West St.,

NEW YORK.

A Temperance House,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGE very moderate. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.

[4-17.-6m.] T. B. BABBITT, Proprietor.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept.20.tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, *EBENSBURG, PA.*

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

M. J. BUCK, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of John Buck, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

LIQUID CARBONIC ACID.—Cailletet has by use of an apparatus very similar in principal and construction to that devised by Professor Andrews, of Belfast, succeeded in liquefying carbonic acid, under conditions which enable him to test many of its properties, while still in the liquid state. His apparatus consists of a hydrostatic press, by which mercury can be forced, under a pressure of 900 atmospheres, if necessary, into a cylindrical glass reservoir, terminating in a narrower thick tube. Liquid carbonic acid he finds to be colorless, mobile, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is not decomposed by a powerful induction spark, but the spark has, in the liquid, a very white dazzling appearance. Salt, sulphate of soda, chloride of calcium, sulphur, phosphorus, stearen, and paraffin are quite insoluble in liquid carbonic acid. Iodine is slightly soluble. Liquid carbonic acid is but slightly soluble in water; petroleum, however, dissolves five or six times its bulk. Bisulphide of carbon dissolves sparingly. Ether mixes with it in all proportions, with great readiness. Liquid fats dissolve in it, but not solid fats. Sodium does not reduce it.

NOW AND THEN.—An entertaining sketch of the organization and growth of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic's Association is given in the last number of [illegible] *Guardian of Health.*—"Probably the first offer of premiums in this country for superior mechanical work was by the Mechanics' Association. On the morning of July 4th, 1818, ten casks, made by apprentices, were exhibited on Boston Common, and three premiums awarded by the Government, of $20, $10, and $5, to the most deserving of the contributors." The writer concludes: "The present number of members is about 800, and includes many men in active business. The association should increase and include every master mechanic qualified for admission. It should be progressive, and widen its field of usefulness. It should be a power in the community, moulding public sentiment on all questions in which mechanics and laborers and those who employ them are interested." The exercise of the power of such a body would be productive of much good.

THE Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, is the name adopted by a new association formed in England, and which held its first meeting in the Town Hall, Manchester, on the 17th of January. The purposes of this organization are announced in a somewhat indefinite manner. So far as we can gather from the proceedings of the meeting, it is intended to [illegible] scientific power throughout the country for the development of industry. As a means to this end, it is proposed to hold exhibitions, which we infer are intended to be not [illegible] different in character from those of similar organizations in this country and elsewhere. Prizes are to be offered, for what purposes is not very clearly specified, but we suppose that they will take the character of the premiums at fairs and industrial exhibitions. It is, however, stated, that the exhibitions are intended to be of a suggestive character. This in itself is sufficiently [illegible], but as one of the exhibitions is now in progress, the meaning may become more apparent.

THE "Mississippi Valley Manufacturing Company," is, or was, the name of the [illegible] which has been recently exposed in the *Daily Vicksburger.* The expose has [illegible] ready so exposed, that only the desire [illegible] as much as possible in bringing [illegible] frauds, can be our apology for [illegible] ing it. The plan of operation was to address a circular to inventors, [illegible] sums to manufacture their inventions [illegible] royalty, but requesting a remittance of [illegible] dollars, to apply upon expenses [illegible] gating the validity of their title [illegible] tent. Of course the five dollars [illegible] only money ever expected to be [illegible] the swindlers from any one patentee [illegible] understood that a large number of [illegible] have been sent. The *Vicksburger* [illegible] the name of the swindling firm which [illegible] ted thus to defraud the public [illegible] Dedrick & Co. The wide and [illegible] publicity which this firm has attained [illegible] probably put an end to their profitable line of speculation.

VEGETABLE WAX was the subject of a paper read before the "Natural Science [illegible] Statistical Society of Eastern Asia [illegible] Yeddo, Japan, on Dec. 6th, 187[illegible]. The delivery of the paper was accompanied by an exhibition of specimens of the wax in different stages of preparation. The tree is in appearance not unlike our ash, and the bean-shaped berries, about like lentils, are gathered in the [illegible] of October. After being subjected to the action of steam, to which they are exposed in stone receptacles, the berries are pressed and the wax obtained. The [illegible] then purified by boiling first in lye and in pure water, after which it is bleached in the sun for about fifteen days. In [illegible] ter process it becomes white and is [illegible] use or for exportation. The vegetable [illegible] thus prepared, is scarcely distinguishable except by a tallow-like odor—from [illegible] and is exported from Japan to Europe in considerable quantities.

The very name of Cologne is [illegible] with suggestive fragrance. Yet the [illegible] of Cologne, or Koln as it is called by its inhabitants, is not so fragrant as it might [illegible]. The head-quarters of perfumery, and [illegible] number of Farinas who export the [illegible] article in various degrees of excellence, Cologne itself is the worst-smelling of all [illegible] on the globe. All the sewers are [illegible] ground. The refuse and slops run [illegible] the streets, under the eyes and noses [illegible] under the fierce summer sun. It is [illegible] der that the people live at all in that [illegible] ing and poisonous atmosphere.

Nothing procures love like humility; nothing hate like pride. The proud [illegible] walks among daggers pointed against [illegible] whereas the humble and the affable have people for their guard in danger. [illegible] humble to our superiors is duty; [illegible] equals, courtesy; to our inferiors, [illegible] ity; and these, notwithstanding their [illegible] ness, carry such a powerful sway [illegible] mand men's hearts.